The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1613.—Vol. XXXVI. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866. {STAMPED ....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 23 years.)

The Mining and Speculative Markets show occasional symptoms of revival, but prices are still in favour of buyers. The import of copper ores from Chili must now decrease, and a rise in the value of English ores will follow; consequently, attention may be directed to copper mines.

Mr. Crofts has special business, as SELLER, in Chontales, Mineral Rights, Frontino, North del Rey, and Imperial Mercantile. Also in East Grenville at £2¾, and East Carn Brea at £1⅛ net. The fullest information on the condition and value of these properties may be obtained, if required, previous to purchasing.

*** Bedol-Aur (Lead).—An excellent investment at the present nominal price of the shares.

*** N.B.—The Stock Exchange order for a settlement day in Mineral Rights being expected in about a week, the shares should be bought whilst at a discount, an advance being certain on the completion of the above formality.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE at nett prices:—150 Bedol-Aur, 4s.; 10 Camborne Vean, 25s.; 20 Crebor, 14s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton, £6½; 10 Clifford, £6⅛; 50 Chontales, £1⅞; 10 Central Snailbeach, 29s.; 20 Central Minera, 22s. 6d.; 50 Caldbeck Fells, 20s.; 20 East Caradon, £7⅛; 50 East Jane, 3s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 18s.; 10 East Lovell, £6⅜; 50 East Grenville, £2¾; 10 Frank Mills, £4⅜; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 12s. 6d.; 5 Great Laxey, £20; 20 Great North Laxey, £2; 20 Great South Chiverton, 5s. 6d.; 5 Great Vor, £20; 20 Great Caradon, 2s. 6d.; 30 Mineral Rights, 20s.; 10 Marke Valley, £3⅜; 30 North Treskerby, £2⅜; 20 New Wheal Lovell; 20 Prince of Wales, 20s. 6d.; 200 Rossa Grande, 5s.; 40 Rosewarne United, 10s. 6d.; 5 West Caradon (offer wanted); 20 West Kitty, 20s.

MR. LELEAN BUYS and SELLS ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, and advises parties who consult him for profitable and safe investments.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for July (published on the 4th instant) should be consulted by all who wish to review the state of the markets for the preceding month; and to find a selection of the most eligible investments for immediate purchase, returning 10 per cent. and upwards. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly, and sold by Messrs. Pottle and Son, Nos. 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS largely in MINING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, at closest market prices.

George Rice will BUY, at the highest market prices, for cash down, SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES:

Chiverton Moor.	East Caradon.	Prince of Wales.
Chiverton.	East Lovell.	St. John del Rey (Gold)
Chontales (Gold).	Frontino (Gold).	Wheal Grenville.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Great Wheal Vor.	West Chiverton.
East Grenville.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Crebor.
East Carn Brea.	North Treskerby.	Washoe Gold.

Money lent on mining shares.
July 20, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, is a BUYER, for cash down, of any part of 100 shares in this mine, and will give the highest market price. Sellers will please state number of shares.

CHONTALES GOLD MINE.—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, deals largely, as BUYER or SELLER, in these shares, at close market prices.

JAMES D. GENN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., tenders his services to the public in the sale or purchase of mining and other securities, at close nett prices. A selected list on application.

Bankers: City Bank.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Has business in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—Seton; East Caradon; Chiverton Moor, £5⅛, £5⅜; Great Vor, £18, £19; Chontales, par; Frontino and Bolivia, £⅛; East Russell, £2⅞; East Basset, £17; Drake Walls, 1s.; Prince of Wales, 18s., 20s.; North Treskerby, £2 6s. 3d.; West Chiverton.

Prince of Wales.—Mr. J. Hume can supply these shares, for time on, on most advantageous terms, and may be consulted as to buying or selling.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. Wilson, Ward, and Co. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices: Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Caldbeck Fells, Penhale and Lomax, New Wheal Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in all the LEADING MINES in DEVON and CORNWALL.

T. Rosewarne having just returned from a tour of inspection, parties would do well to consult him upon any mine in which they would wish to invest.

Prince of Wales.—I called attention to this mine when at 4s. per share. Price now, 19s., 21s., and when the water is drained from the mine, which will be done now in a few days, no doubt there will be many inspectors there. I should not be surprised to see the shares at £5 per share before the end of Sept., and if the course of ore holds I see no reason why the mine should not sell at as high a price as East Caradon. The discovery is quite equal to the caunter lode when cut at the 50 in the above mine, and the position of Prince of Wales is first-class, just at the junction of the granite and killas. The lode at the 45 has only been driven on about 10 fms., and £500 worth of ore sold, which brought even at the present low standard over £10 per ton. I say to all my friends buy, and do not stand for a few shillings per share. I believe it to be a great prize.

WANTED TO BUY, any part of the following, at a shade above the market price:—100 Marke Valley, 2000 Prince of Wales, 500 Caldbeck Fells, and 100 Bedford United.

Money advanced on mining shares. Office hours, Ten till Four.
Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, 7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, afford reliable information relative to banks, financial companies, &c.

Stocks and shares of every kind bought and sold.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE:—100 Chontales; 5 St. Ives Wheal Allen, 15s.; 75 Anglo-Brazilian, 8s.; 100 Don Pedro, 18s.; 100 West Wheal Kitty; 1 West Sharp Tor, £25; 50 Prince of Wales; 50 Mineral Rights; 30 Gawton, £2¾; 200 Okel Tor, 8s.; 50 Camborne Vean; 40 United Mexican, 35s.; 1 South Caradon; 2 Devon Great Consols; 60 South Callinston; 75 Caldbeck Fells; 100 Hollybush Coal.

Mr. Budge is a BUYER of 100 Alamillos and 200 Port Phillip.

DAILY RECORD, STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—Sent out by every evening mail to country subscribers, and in time for the same evening's delivery in and around London. Gives the latest correct closing prices of stocks and shares, &c., of the day.

Annual subscription	£1 1 0
,, by post	2 5 0
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Single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
Peter Watson, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CHONTALES GOLD MINES.—Mr. PETER WATSON is a BUYER and SELLER, at the closest market prices of the day, either for cash or time on.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—Mr. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, for cash or time on, and is in a position to give advice as to buying or selling at present prices.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Information given as to purchasing or selling these shares, at present prices.—Peter Watson, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Frank Mills, East Lovell, Chontales, Mineral Rights, and Tresavean shares should be bought, as there is every probability of a great rise in the course of the coming two or three months. The present price is so ridiculously low that there is a large margin for profit.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Powell TRANSACTS BUSINESS at nett prices as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in all the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES for cash or the fortnightly account, and can recommend for investment several mines, the shares in which will, in all probability, considerable advance in market value during the coming six months.

July 20, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.

Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR should be consulted by all interested in any description of marketable securities; those who have received it in regular course can best appreciate value of same. Circular for this month now ready, gratis, post free.
48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., July 21, 1866.

MR. J. LITTLE (late of Redruth), 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,

Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining, bank, railway shares, &c.

Mr. Greene can recommend three mines for a safe rise.

Mr. Greene has FOR SALE:—100 Chontales, £1 17s. 6d.; 30 East Snaefell, £2; 20 Reinnie Laxey, £4; 20 Great Laxey, £20.

Parties seeking investments in which the security is equal to Consols, and certain to pay good dividends, would do well to consult Mr. Greene at once.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.
July 20, 1866. Office hours, Ten till Four.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, the prices of which can be obtained on application:—

5 Clifford Amalgam.	100 Frontino and Bolivia	20 North Chiverton.
25 Central Snailbeach.	10 Frank Mills.	50 North Jane.
20 Chiverton Moor.	21 Great Laxey.	4 Providence.
20 Chiverton.	25 Great North Laxey.	20 Reinnie Laxey.
20 East Carn Brea.	10 Great Vor.	45 Rosewarne Consols.
10 East Caradon.	100 Great So. Chiverton.	50 South Condurrow.
10 East Lovell.	2 Herodsfoot.	5 West Chiverton.
50 East Chiverton.	5 Hingston Down.	10 Wheal Margery.
15 East Grenville.	10 Marke Valley.	1 Wheal Basset.
20 East Providence.	5 Nangiles.	6 Wheal Trelawny.
		1 Wheal Seton.

A Selected List of Desirable Investments in Banks, Railways, Government Stocks, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies forwarded on application. Enquiries, either personally or by letter, will meet with prompt attention.
Offices, 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER (Established 20 years in Cornwall and London) informs his friends and the public that he is about to RESUME the BUSINESS of an AUCTIONEER, for the SALE of STOCKS and SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and trusts, by prompt attention to the interests of his clients, to merit that support which has been bestowed upon him heretofore. Parties having business to transact will please forward particulars of the same without delay, as the first sale will shortly be announced.
3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., July 20, 1866.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

80 Chontales, ¼ dis.	100 Cen. Snailbeach, 30s.	40 No. Treskerby, £2 5 9
200 Frontino, 10s. 9d.	30 Chiv. Moor, £5 8s 9d	50 Caldbeck Fells, 23s 9d
90 Pendeen, 2s.	1 West Seton, £115½.	1 Seton, £150.
40 New Lovell, 5s.	75 Lady Bertha, 2s.	50 Gt. No. Laxey, 35s 6d
20 East Lovell, £6½.	80 Gonamena, 2s.	100 Redmoor, 3s. 9d.
5 St. Ives Consols, £5.	10 Great Vor, £18½.	2 West Chiverton, £67.
20 Chiverton, £6 7s. 6d.	4 Herodsfoot, £33⅛.	75 Prince of Wales, 20s 6d
30 Grenville, 32s. 9d.	40 E. Grenville, 47s. 6d.	20 Great Laxey, £19⅞.
125 Great Retallack, 2s 3d	70 North Downs, 3s. 6d.	15 Clifford, £6¼.
60 E. Rosewarne, 10s. 6d.	50 Rosewarne Utd., 8s 9d	45 Rose. Cons., 8s. 9d.
25 Wheal Agar, 5s.	60 E. Gunnislake, 8s. 6d,	25 Hingston, £3 6s. 3d.
10 Margaret, £4⅜.	40 North Crofty, 5s. 6d.	3 Providence, £24¼.
15 West Caradon, £4.	20 East Caradon, £7.	75 West Basset, 2s.
80 Gt. So. Tolgus, 2s.	100 South Grenville, 2s.	100 Prosper United, 2s.
120 Mineral Rights, 14s 6d	75 Snaefell, 17s.	60 Trewcatha, 9s. 3d.
30 Frank Mills, £4.	50 Carn Cam., 14s. 3d.	45 Camb. Vean, 19s. 6d.
2 Wheal Basset, £833¼.	60 So. Condurrow, 17s 3d	1 Devon Cons., £422½.
5 Wheal Bullor, £10.	100 North Basset, 2s. 9d.	50 North Chiverton.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, and all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange. BUSINESS in—

Dale (Limited).	West Wheal Kitty.	Gothic Silver-Lead.
West Sharp Tor.	Bryn Gwiog.	South Callington.

And all the market mines.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—The discovery in this mine is attracting deserved attention. I advise the purchase of the stock. The concluding sentence in the report issued by the agents reads thus:—"Considering that the tin already discovered can be taken away at 25*l.* per fathom profit, the discovery already made is of considerable importance."

J. B. Reynolds, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within,
London, E.C., July 20, 1866.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—A report on this most promising mine, by Capt. Thomas Gill (late manager of Great Wheal Vor) can be had of Mr. J. B. Reynolds, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS refers his clients to his letter, which appears in p. 457 of this week's Journal.—70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—Investors may effect purchases in Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, subject to quarterly, half-yearly, or annual payments.

Loans negotiated on Public Securities having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business undertaken. CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
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MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Thomas is prepared to advise a few speculations which, under the present improving state of affairs, and the late depression in the market, are likely to assume an important and profitable position.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment. Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. McNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES OF
THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE REINNIE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to capitalists as to investments in mining.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY, OFFICES,—5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, E.C., LONDON.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

New Lovell.—We recommended the immediate purchase of these shares, as the mine has considerably improved of late, and adjoins the famous rich East Lovell. For particulars, apply to R. Libby and Son.

Mines inspected by competent agents.

MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH.
(Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.)

WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punctuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.

The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT the Mr. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice of the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) gives rise to.—Stradbrook Hall, June 21, 1866.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

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DEALER in MINING and OTHER SHARES.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

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Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). Thomas Molyneux, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES,
POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER,
AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WREXHAM.—Mr. Darlington is OPEN to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS to REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. Mr. Darlington speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of those countries.

BEARDWOOD, JONES, AND CO., 17, CANNING CHAMBERS (Opposite the Custom House), LIVERPOOL, FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Being intimately acquainted with the shipping of Iron, Hardware, Crates, &c., to all ports, we can offer superior advantages to Merchants and Manufacturers, both in low freights and moderate shipping charges. Marine Insurance effected.

BOGHEAD CANNEL.—Mr. JOHN MACKENZIE, late GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR of COAL FIELDS, having resigned his appointment to TAKE UP HARTLEY BOGHEAD CANNEL in NEW SOUTH WALES, yielding from 100 to 150 gallons of oil per ton, is READY to TREAT with ENGLISH CAPITALISTS either for WORKING, LEASING, or SELLING ONE of the SECTIONS, for making refined oil for colonial and foreign use.

Extent and position of deposits can be ascertained from plans and particulars deposited at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and plans, sections, photographs, and specimens will be forwarded on application to Mr. Mackenzie, Civil Service Club, Sydney, New South Wales.

Cost price of making and delivering refined oil in Sydney is proved to be about 1s. 9d. per gallon. The deposits being isolated patches, competition is to a certain extent limited.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. Spargo has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Bankers: London and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

Original Correspondence.

COLLIERIES AND COLLIERS.

SIR,—How long will the coal fields of Great Britain continue to supply the large and increasing demand of our manufactories, railways, and export trade with a good and cheap fuel? This question has often been asked, and in presence of the fact that the annual draft upon our collieries has increased threefold during the last twenty years, it has been repeated this session of Parliament in the House of Commons. To answer it correctly may be difficult, but to give a reply sufficiently accurate to satisfy the public mind is not impossible, if, considering the national importance of the subject, the mode of investigation be clearly stated. Hitherto the calculations of eminent men have been read without confidence because there has been a want of unity in their results. Every calculator has taken the data most satisfactory to his own mind, without explaining how and why they differed from those accepted by other men. The appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry, therefore, became necessary for the settlement of the question; a result not at all improbable, if the public have confidence in the Commissioners. Supposing them to be free from the bias of personal interest and party influence, they may be expected to possess a competent knowledge of geology and the physical sciences, some acquaintance with coal mining, habits of careful investigation, and business tact. If men with such qualifications be chosen, their report will be received with confidence by the public, and with respect and candid examination by men competent to form an independent opinion. But, unfortunately, Mr. Hussey Vivian, the member for Glamorgan, when proposing the enquiry, delivered a lecture at St. Stephen's, intended, no doubt, for the public eye, and it contained many incorrect statements and opinions calculated to prejudge the question, and misdirect the uninformed. He doubted everything that had been written on the subject, disputed the principles and data of calculation, assumed the certainty of that which all scientific men have declared impossible, and then came to the conclusion that coal will be worked two miles underground, and be found under the Secondary and Tertiary rocks of the Eastern and South-Eastern Counties. To answer some of these statements, and explain the mode of enquiry, is the object of this essay.

It may not be evident to everyone that two opposing interests are involved in the answer to be given to the question—How long can the British coal fields continue to supply the demands of the home trade and foreign market? We must look at home first, says the British Consumer, and though free trade is the right system of business, there are times when it must be restricted, as the community must not suffer for the benefit of individuals. So, if we are likely to be in want of coal ourselves, some restriction or charge must be put upon the foreign trade to prevent a national disaster. Sir W. Armstrong, when Chairman of the British Association in 1863, said—"The greatness of England much depends upon the superiority of her coal in cheapness and quality over that of other nations, but we have already drawn from our choicest mines a far larger quantity of coal than has been raised in all other parts of the world put together; and the time is not remote when we shall have to encounter the disadvantages of increased cost of working and diminished value of produce." We believe this to be true, and as Sir William says no more than other competent men have frequently affirmed, let all doubt be removed by the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the subject in its details.

You may have the Commission you desire, the Coalowner replies, I tell you before hand there is coal enough in England to last for ever. There is no limit to the quantity underground, nor to our power of getting it. Let the foreigner have as much coal as he will pay for: there is enough for all the world, though the waste is always great, and in some collieries nearly a third. As we shall soon have many other modes of heating, and some new heat-giving substances better than coal, it is to the advantage of the country and of trade to open the foreign market by public proclamation, and charge no toll. But if you desire a Commission, our coal viewers must be on the board, for they are practical men, and can instruct your writers and men of science. "I hope to see Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyle, or some one of that kind, at the head of the Commission, assisted by a practical coal viewer from each of the most extensive coal fields in the country, and men of high scientific attainments."

I have no desire to depreciate the merits of coal-viewers—your agents and representatives—the British Consumer replies to the hon. member for Glamorgan. In their several districts, and for their difficult special duties, they are the most competent men in the world, but they are not the proper men for the proposed Royal Commission. A juror or a judge must be unbiased, and such the coal-viewer cannot be on the questions to be decided between his employer and the people of England. He is an indispensable witness, and one able to explain his opinions distinctly, and maintain them against all comers. But, in spite of his great local information, he may have no accurate conception of general principles—no guide to truth but a weak, uncertain, empirical knowledge. Mr. Vivian himself limits the usefulness of the viewer to the districts with which he is specially connected, for he wishes to engage one from every large coal field. But I should deal unjustly with viewers, as a class—intelligent, industrious, trustworthy—if I did not say how conscious they are of their limited scientific education, and of their unfitness for an investigation which requires a sound appreciation of geological evidence, a judicious apprehension of physical law, an ability to collate facts, and a capacity to discover the operation of natural agencies in apparently contradictory phenomena. No men can excel them in minute, painstaking research and prompt decisive action within the bounds of the mines or districts in which they are daily and laboriously employed. But, independent of all personal considerations of intellectual fitness, they are excluded from the Commission by the fact that a man cannot be a judge if he be in the service of a person who may be injured or benefited by the verdict.

It would be unkind to the honourable member for Glamorgan if some attempt were not made to break the thraldom of his painful dream about practical and scientific men. As frequently happens in somnolent states of mind, he is the victim of a distressing confusion of ideas. He is under the delusion that practical and scientific are contradictory qualities, and believing the impossibility of their co-existence in the same individual, makes some grave and some laughable mistakes. The South Wales coal-viewer is, in his mind, the type of the genus "practical men." It may be doubted whether Michael Faraday, Adam Sedgwick, Richard Owen, and investigators of the same class, could be admitted by Mr. Hussey Vivian to the same proud distinction, as they are eminently scientific. How very seriously the admirable balance of the honourable gentleman's mind must have been disturbed by this delusion, will appear from his statement about the discovery of coal under the magnesian limestone in the county of Durham. "In the county of Durham," said the honourable gentleman, "the Permian strata have been largely cut through, and enormous quantities of coal have been obtained, though a few years ago the highest geological authorities maintained that coal was not to be found at all under that formation." This is something more than a mistake—it is a reversal of truth—injuring the right, and honouring the wrong. William Smith, the mineral surveyor, was the "Father of Geology," and he discovered the Durham coal field, lying under the magnesian limestone. Was the strong conviction of his mind inspired by his practical knowledge of mining, or by his prescience as a geological pioneer and discoverer? Strata Smith, as the old man was frequently called, discovered the fact which made geology a science, when he told the ardent students of his day how to determine the ages of rocks by their fossils. Who were the high geological authorities referred to by Mr. Vivian? They all sat at the feet of this Gamalial. Call him a theorist, if you will, you cannot deny his discovery of the succession of rocks, when the blundering, positive, practical miners of his acquaintance were groping blindfold in the headings of their collieries, not knowing what he meant by the phrases he used in the explanation of that great discovery, which justified him when he asserted the existence of coal at Haswell under a magnesian limestone cover The Newcastle viewers laughed at the wild, unpractical idea. They denied the existence of coal under magnesian limestone, just as the prejudiced men of Somerset and the obstinate men of Lancaster refused to believe in its presence under the Red Earth. William Smith, the theorist and visionary, stood alone, none the less decided because it pleased practical ignorance and folly to laugh; year after year he waited the result of his suggestion, while Col. Braddyle, one of the proprietors, removed the difficulties in the way of the desired trial. At last he "succeeded in establishing the magnificent works called the South Hetton Colliery, which rivals the mightiest establishments of the Lambtons, Vanes, and Russells." I do not know whether Mr. Hussey Vivian's state of mind will induce him to claim William Smith as a practical man, and put him in opposition to the "highest geological authorities;" but Smith, the practical man, was in league with the ancient Newcastle viewers against Smith the geologist, and had they prevailed the coal question, which now disturbs the politicians as well as the merchants and scientific men of England, would not have been asked. The prophetic words of the discoverer were confirmed, but "the execution of the grand scheme was entrusted to others," says Prof. Phillips, his nephew, pupil, and biographer. The proprietors of an almost worthless surface made princely fortunes from this hidden mineral, because they disregarded the warnings of the practical man, but they forgot the truth-telling discoverer and the enthusiastic encouragements of the theorist.

Whether the Government has adopted a better plan than the member for Glamorgan in the choice of a Commission is doubtful. The enquiry, we are told, is to be left to Sir Roderick Murchison, and the department of the Geological Survey, with such unattached persons as may be selected. If the gentlemen on the Government staff have time to spare for such an elaborate investigation as is proposed to the Coal Commission, may it not be desirable to close the Survey and save the country further expense. There has long been a doubt whether the institution has not outlived its usefulness, and become a domineering influence over a useful department of science. If the members of the Geological Survey, whose opinions are known before the Commission begins its work, so often are they in print, have time to devote to this important enquiry, they have no proper business of their own. The report of such a Commission will be a re-statement of the opinions of Sir Roderick Murchison, and if they are not already known to everybody, it is because everybody has not had the inclination to read them. We, therefore, protest against the employment of Government officials in the investigation of the coal question; and if there were no such objection to the choice of them, they were ineligible, because freemen hate the centralisation of intellectual power, which is a painful discouragement to scientific men, who are positively restricted from public service if they are not the permanently paid servants of the Government, and in this instance under the patronage of Sir Roderick Murchison.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

THE COAL QUESTION:

COMPARATIVE COST OF DEEP AND SHALLOW MINING.

SIR,—That this subject is one of great importance has been fully admitted by all parties. Mr. Hussey Vivian, in his able speech in the House of Commons on June 12 last, divided the subject as follows:—1. The depth from which coal can be worked.—2. The effect of depth on the price of coal.—3. The quantity of coal ascertained or believed to exist in our known coal fields.—4. The contents of unknown and undiscovered fields lying beneath more recent formations.—5. The rate of consumption of coal.

The most important question in considering this subject seems to me to be the cost of production, in connection with the unavoidable capital expenditure of deep mines. The way Mr. Vivian disposed of this part of the subject is, to my mind, the least satisfactory part of his speech.

Apart from the consideration of the physical and mechanical difficulties arising from working in and raising coal from deep mines, and ventilating the wide areas of open workings required to the great distances from the shafts, which is indispensable in working large daily quantities of coal, from the extended areas which must necessarily be worked to one centrally situated winning, it is not only necessary that the serious amount of capital required shall be *recouped*, which Mr. Vivian estimates may be done by a working charge of 1d. to 2d. per ton, on an area of 2000 acres, containing a workable thickness of 20 or 10 feet of coal, but by far the most serious, important, and difficult requirement is *that interest on such unavoidable capital outlay must also in the meantime be realised.* It is impossible to deny that, with all other conditions being similar, except depth, the capital expenditure to enable a given quantity (say 1000 tons) of coal to be raised per day must be increased in proportion to the increased depth, so far at least as the shafts and the machinery requisite to raise the coal are concerned.

Suppose four collieries of different depths, provided with power to raise 1000 tons of coal per day each, or for 260 days per year, or five days per week, 260,000 tons per year have been won at a capital cost of 50,000*l.*, 100,000*l.*, 200,000*l.*, and 250,000*l.* respectively, we have the following results to provide interest at 10 per cent. per annum on such capital:—

Capital cost.	Interest at 10 per cent. per annum.	Profit per ton required on 260,000 tons per year.
£50,000	£ 5,000	4·6d.
100,000	10,000	9·2d.
200,000	20,000	18·4d.
250,000	25,000	23·0d.

We thus see that for equal quantities of coal raised per year, every 50,000*l.* of capital required is a perpetual charge of upwards of 4½d. per ton on the quantity of coal stated. I may state that 1000 tons per day is, in my opinion, much higher than the average quantity of coal now being raised from two drawing shafts, and from a depth (say) of 1000 feet; indeed, there are very few instances where such is actually being done. In many districts the obstructive proceedings of the workmen render such production impossible at the present time. I may further add, that the depth of 1000 feet is *much more than the average depth* from which coal is now raised in this country; indeed, I believe it would be found to be not more than half this depth. This I consider to be an important point, well worth the attention of the Royal Commission recently appointed.

If we add the penny or two pence per ton, stated by Mr. Vivian to be required to recoup an increased capital expenditure (arising from increased depth) of 250,000l., we have an increased current or working charge of 2s. or 2s. 1d. per ton, to meet the capital exigencies of such a case. I may add what I think will be generally admitted, that as the shafts of the deep coal mining of the future will generally be required to be sunk through the formations overlying the coal measures, and as such superior formations usually allow water to pass through them most readily, all the difficulties and expenditure of sinking through heavily water-laden strata, and permanently tubbing off or damming back such water feeders, will render the upper portions of such sinkings of the most costly description. In the county of Durham the difficulties to be overcome in sinking through the magnesian limestone, and *underlying* sand, or sandstone, have been most formidable and expensive. A most instructive example is afforded by the description given in the "Proceedings of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers" by Mr. Edward Potter of the Sinking of Dawdon Colliery.

There seems only two courses available to meet the serious capital expenditure involved in deep coal mining; the one being *an increased selling value of the produce*, equal to at least 6d. per ton for every additional 50,000*l.* capital involved. The other being *such an enlarged size of shafts and arrangement of power* as to enable such a quantity of coal to be raised per day as has never yet been realised. *Enormous production must be the basis of deep mining.* Hitherto many comparatively deep sinkings have been unable to produce anything like satisfactory interest on the capital expended, not so much on account of cost of production or comparative value of the produce, but because the quantity of coal produced was totally inadequate to meet the large capital unavoidably involved.

As I consider this the hinge on which the question hangs, I will try to illustrate my views more fully by an example. Suppose two collieries having similar difficulties of winning, except the depth, and that when won they are each capable of raising 100,000 tons of coal per year, the one of least depth having cost 25,000*l.*, and the one of greatest depth 100,000*l.* for shafts, machinery, &c. Suppose further, that the working cost and selling price of each are precisely the same, and that the profit realised is in both cases (say) 1s. per ton, or 5000*l.* per year. The colliery of least depth would realise 20 per cent., and that of greatest depth only 5 per cent. on the capital involved. The colliery of greatest depth would thus require to produce four times the quantity of coal on the same terms in a given time to produce the same percentage of profit, or it would require four times the profit per ton to produce the same results—that is, it would require proportionately increased powers of production and further capital expenditure, or an increased selling value. In this supposed case I have considered the difficulties and expense of winning and working equal, I have already stated that the circumstances of deep mining are most likely to involve more cost in proportion to the depth, by reason of the difficulties known to exist in sinking through the Permian and New Red Sandstone formations. Whatever may be the improvements in working coal, it is impossible to work deep mines at the same cost as mines of moderate depth, entirely apart from the consideration of capital cost. A larger amount of power must be maintained in boilers, fuel, firing, and machinery and ropes, as well as the repairs of the deeper shafts, entailing increased cost.

Deep mining involves the necessity not only of *large daily production*, but also of *working large areas of coal to one central winning.* Up to such a distance from such central winning as may be considered the average distance of moderately deep mines, the cost of production, whilst such production is in proportion to the capital expended, may be equal to that of mines of moderate depth. Beyond that average distance the expense of ventilation and of the conveyance of the coals produced must be seriously increased. This will be at least in proportion to the extended area worked. A few years ago I calculated the cost of conveyance of coal underground, as follows:—

Putting with ponies	22·25d.	per ton	per mile.
Conveyance by ponies	3·37d.	,,	,,
Conveyance by horses	2·37d.	,,	,,
Conveyance by self-acting plane, No. 1	2·50d.	,,	,,
ditto ditto No. 2	·85d.	,,	,,
ditto ditto No. 3	·60d.	,,	,,
Conveyance by engine-power from dip workings ..	1·99d.	,,	,,

The length of the self-acting incline planes were—No. 1, 400 yards; No. 2, 600 yards; and No. 3, 900 yards.

This, with the maintenance of extended roads and air-ways, will increase the cost of deep mining. The cost of ventilating moderately deep mines of the present day is generally understated. The cost and difficulty of efficiently ventilating deep mines, to the distance of one, two, or three miles from the shaft will be considerable. I know of no instance where 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute has been passed to the distance of two miles from the shafts. These considerations are entirely independent of the temperature of deep mines. It is correctly argued that great improvements may be effected both in the winning, working, ventilating, and underground conveyance of the coal in deep mining, but these are equally applicable to mines of less depth, and do not reduce the comparative difficulties.

It is trusted that these views, hastily compiled, may induce others, having the necessary leisure, to pursue the enquiry in the different branches of its manifold ramifications, and thus to add to the existing stock of knowledge on the subject. Whilst the writer acknowledges this subject to be surrounded with difficulties, he has not the slightest hesitation in expressing his conviction that such difficulties will be triumphantly overcome by the experience, perseverance, and skill of this country. Every acre of coal will, no doubt, be rendered available to the use of this country, but the comparative effects of capital expenditure and cost of production will remain as they now exist.—*Yorkshire, July* 18. M. E.

A REVIEW OF PORTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE "SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES" APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR,—As the public have not yet had an opportunity of reading the evidence given before the "Select Committee on Mines," other than what has been afforded by public journals, some errors in the reporting or printing may possibly have been circulated; these, however, I apprehend cannot be so numerous or important as to mislead readers to any great extent. I may, therefore, I think venture to assume for my purpose that the main of the evidence, as it has appeared in the *Mining Journal*, is correct. The portions of this evidence to which I wish to direct particular attention are—*Firstly*, the duties of Inspectors of mines; *secondly*, the appointment of assistants to the present Inspectors; and, *thirdly*, the granting of certificates of competency to viewers and under-viewers of coal mines. As a large amount of evidence has already been taken by the Committee, I do not think that any remarks I may make on these three heads are premature. I would also premise that when persons are called upon to give oral, unpremeditated answers to questions, they may not exactly express what they mean, or they may answer directly contrary to what they would state, after some time of calm and undisturbed reflection.

Firstly, then, allow me to call attention to what has been brought out in evidence as to the duty of Inspectors. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, says—"I have plenty of time for my duties, also for incidental enquiries when necessary." Now, the duties of an Inspector, as defined by Mr. Dickinson, are to visit mines when there is some "*special reason*" to do so—when some complaint is made as to something being wrong in the mine, or when an accident has occurred to the limb or life of anyone in the mine, to enquire into the cause of it.

Now, whatever the *instructions* to Inspectors may be from the Secretary of State, I presume that I am right in stating that the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, appointing Mine Inspectors, was that they should examine all mines in their respective districts, to see that all general and special rules for the safety of the workmen were complied with. Mr. Dickinson considers himself a "strict Inspector," and that his district is not too large for him to discharge his duties as he thinks they ought to be discharged, and as the *Act of Parliament contemplates.* Mr. Ralph Moore is able to comply with his *instructions* as to the amount of inspection *necessary.* Mr. John Job Atkinson considers it to be his duty to visit mines without complaints, "though, of course, it is very little that can be done in that way with the *present number of Inspectors.*" Mr. Evans is opposed to having any assistance in his duties, because it would be the means of increasing instead of lessening *his responsibility* (the safety of life having, of course, nothing to do with the question).

There is very evidently a considerable difference of opinion among the Inspectors themselves as to what their duties really are. Whether this arises from want of clearness in the instructions they receive, or a difference in the instructions received by them respectively, I should like to know; and it would be well if the mining community were informed of this, to them, very important matter. I know one of the Inspectors who considers it to be his duty to go down every mine in his district, independently of any "complaint" or "special reason;" and Mr. John Hedley, in one of his reports to the Government, said that in one year he had visited the underground workings of every coal mine in his district. Only a few days ago an Inspector was seen at a coal mine near where I am now working; having doffed his coat, he was with others hauling away at a rope for the purpose of raising two men from a shaft where their lives were in danger! What, in the name of fate, are the duties of the Inspectors, if not to do everything in their power to prevent mine accidents? and to this end they ought to know the condition of underground workings and mining machinery of every colliery in their district. Just observe the absurdity of Mr. Dickinson's assumed position; he goes to a colliery when there is a "special reason" for doing so. Now, this can only mean either where there has already occurred some fatal or severe accident, or where complaints have been made by the workmen that the mine is in a dangerous state. Some "special reason" forsooth! Not go to a mine till some poor fellow, or several of them, have come to an untimely end, and their families made to endure grief and poverty! Why, Mr. Dickinson, you ought to have been there sooner; the "special reason" for your visit should never have been allowed to occur. And then, Sir, I suppose you are aware that not only are there many cases where workmen would be afraid to inform you about the condition of the pit, but that workmen cannot be expected to *know* of the existence of *all* dangers in a mine. If they had the ability to know this for themselves they would then be as clever and able as yourself, although, perhaps, not quite so "strict." Mr. Atkinson has not time to do all his duty, whilst Mr. Dickinson can not only discharge his duties as he thinks "they ought to be discharged," but he can, moreover, find time for the duties devolving on a Commission to enquire into the duration of British coal fields. Only you see, Mr. Editor, the two gentlemen have widely different notions as to what their duties are. I suppose Mr. Moore will find time to assist

Mr. Dickinson as a Royal Commissioner, &c., seeing that he also seems to have some spare time on his hands.

I am glad to find Mr. Woodhouse giving such a good account of Mr. Evans. "He seems," says Mr. Woodhouse, "to be *always* toiling and always at work." Mr. Woodhouse, however, also says that some assistance given to Mr. Evans would be useful in his district. I should like to know from the other Inspectors whom I have not named what they consider their duties to be; whether they never enter a mine without having some "special reason" for doing so, or whether they visit mines in their district indiscriminately, without "special reasons" or "complaints." Can you, Mr. Editor, tell us what the Secretary of State's instructions (general) to a Government Inspector are? I think the mining public ought to be made acquainted with them.

My *second* head is the appointment of Assistant-Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors. Nearly everyone of the examinates who up to this time have been before the Select Committee, and who are engineers or Inspectors, agree that Sub-Inspectors or Assistant-Inspectors would not answer very well. The Committee, I think, must be well satisfied that the present number of Inspectors is not adequate to the work of inspection necessary for the reduction of accidents, fatal and otherwise, to a minimum. Boys as assistants, or anyone below the status of experienced and educated mining engineers, would be not only incompetent to render any assistance to the work of inspection, but they would be looked down upon by colliery viewers and managers, and the moral and effective intended benefits of inspection would, to a great extent, be defeated. Nothing, I think, would so well meet the present necessities of the case as an *increase* in the number of Inspectors. The districts of Messrs. Dickinson and Moore may possibly be very well off under the present able and industrious Inspectors, but it is well known that others are not. Let the Inspectors in "fiery districts" be doubled, and by all means let the proper course be adopted by the Government to get the best men for the places. Mr. Woodhouse is a man of great experience in the mining works of a large portion of the kingdom, and he will find many to agree with him that "the present inspection is quite inadequate—there is no question about it." "Most certainly it is utterly impossible for them to do their work properly." Mr. Woodhouse's suggestion of having pupils or assistants to the present Inspectors who could be trained to succeed Inspectors in their appointments was made because, as he says, "I want to do away with the patronage system of appointing Inspectors." "Let men be *appointed on their merits*, and not merely because they possess influence." Gazetting a man to such an appointment, and training him afterwards, is surely not appointing him on his merits. When a vacancy occurs amongst the Inspectors a great many applications for the place are usually made, and the man who can use the greatest amount of influence with the Government succeeds in obtaining it! Poor colliers! this being the case, your lives are well cared for! Self-interest, party interest, Government interest, must all be satisfied in preference to appointing the ablest man as an Inspector to look after your interest. Red Tape, what evils dost thou work! How have thy slain fallen in battle by sea and land! and how canst thou, doubtless, number amongst thy victims many of the 10,000 dead brought up from the deep dark mines of humane and enlightened Britain.

I now come, Mr. Editor, to head No. 3—the granting of certificates of competency to viewers and under-viewers of collieries. Mr. Moore says—"I have heard suggestions that managers of mines ought to have certificates of ability, like captains of ships, but the cases are not analogous. The captain goes away for months, but a manager is daily looked after by the workmen and others." He further adds—"The manager requires to know how to manage men, as well as to have scientific knowledge, and to be a person of tact, of great common sense, firmness, and kindness, and I do not see how any examination could go into qualifications of that kind." Well, Mr. Moore, let us see how much this "great common-sense" answer of yours is worth. The captain goes away, but he has broad seas, and sun, and starlight, and, to a great extent, he sees his dangers before him; he often has many intelligent passengers with him, and then his sailors are likely to see something of his ability or otherwise for the position he holds. Now the colliery manager goes away too; he goes away from the gaze of an intelligent public into the hidden galleries of a mine. He *does* "require to have scientific knowledge"—he has matters of science to deal with. How many of the colliery managers in your district have this scientific knowledge, Mr. Moore? The men must all have scientific knowledge too, if you expect them to look after their master. And who are the *others* you refer to? I suppose you mean the Inspectors! if so, poor looking after the managers will get, when the Inspector has no power over them, and many of them he never sees for more than 12 months. Now, a man is never appointed without being examined to some extent. Mr. W. Mathews says that a man would not be a "rush" the better for any examination he might have, and then he immediately adds—"If I want a man I send for him, and *catechise* him." Now, Mr. Mathews, why did you not say "examine him?" Why, dear me, if all the men of "great common sense," "tact," and ability "to manage men," had also a certificate of knowledge from a qualified examiner would they not be the better of it; and then, having these certificates, would not, as Mr. Daglish seems to have supposed, make it imperative on anyone to employ him? The truth of the matter is, in all the evidence I have yet read as having been given before the "Select Committee," Mr. Woodhouse's is about the only unbiassed and independent one of the lot, all the rest seem to be warding off anything and everything in the shape of any more compulsory changes with respect to the conducting of mines. Now, it is a matter of great surprise to me that so much ignorance should have been displayed as to the practicability of Government examination for managers. The examiners themselves only need be practical men, and then every source of information as to a man's tact, &c., will be open to them, as well as to any mine owner who may wish to employ such a man; only, in addition to "tact," caution, prudence, &c., the man should hold a certificate of knowledge from either an oral or written examination, and let no man be employed without such certificate.

July 18. ——— A MINING ENGINEER.

OBSTRUCTIVE PATENTS, AND EXHAUSTLESS COAL SUPPLY.

SIR,—When a would-be witty writer is compelled to resort to misrepresentation and distortion of facts, at the expense of another individual, in order to give point to his own dull platitudes, he merely proves that spite, and not humour, is the feeling uppermost in his mind. If it affords your correspondent, "Colliery Engineer," any gratification to whet his small wit at my expense, I can assure him he is quite welcome to do so, and much whetting will be required to bring his wit to a keen edge; meanwhile I can assure the dear man that I shall take no offence. Puerile amusements are suited for children and weak-minded mortals, and I have no wish to invade their privileges. But my worthy friend, "Colliery Engineer," should, for his own sake, make his statements correctly. He first taxes me with the offence of having taken out patents by the dozen. Of this crime, grievous indeed in the eyes of a man who never had an original idea, I have been guilty, but I have never claimed the use of more than five out of the known number of simple un-decompounded substances; and had "Colliery Engineer" ever seen or read my patents he would not have convicted himself by pronouncing an opinion on a subject he was profoundly ignorant of. In his haste to be ill-natured, he has not hesitated to assert that which on the most superficial examination he would have found to be utterly incorrect. Patents are like tickets in a lottery—there are few prizes and many blanks. However, one of my patent processes will this year realise, in conjunction with Mr. Bessemer's pneumatic process, royalties to the amount of 200,000*l.* for the Bessemer Company; whilst I have in operation several other processes, which enable the Titanic Company to make way, and successfully, against the enormous power, practical knowledge, and experience of the Sheffield steel trade. So, when "Colliery Engineer" amuses himself at my expense, I am enabled to sooth my lacerated feelings, agonising under the powerful lash of "Colliery Engineer's" withering sarcasm and pungent satire, with the reflection that one of my patent processes alone is at present of more commercial value than all the patent processes collectively for the improvement of iron and steel which other persons have taken out during the present century, excepting only the Hot-Blast and Pneumatic Patents. "Colliery Engineer" seems to have a very strong animus against patents, so strong, indeed, that it has prevented him from observing that nearly all my patents relate to the manufacture of steel, and not to iron, as he chooses to affirm. When he has rid the world of obstructive patents, I doubt not he will be able to devise the means of getting all the coal out of that little colliery of 5000 acres, mentioned by Mr. Hinde, in South Wales, which contains 150 billions of tons of coal, much of which, therefore, must lie at a depth of over 3000 miles. And so I bid "Colliery Engineer" heartily farewell.—*Cheltenham, July* 17. R. MUSHET.

EXHAUSTION OF OUR COAL FIELDS.

SIR,—Much attention has of late been directed to this important subject by both practical and scientific men, and our legislators have sought and obtained thereon much valuable but conflicting evidence. The question has, however, been finally settled, and the apprehensions of the public have been found to be groundless, by the overwhelming testimony of a colliery engineer and director, Mr. Thomas C. Hinde, whose evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, as quoted in last week's *Mining Journal*, shows that the colliery in South Wales of which he is a director extends over 5000 acres of land, and contains no less than 150,000,000,000,000 tons, or, expressed in words, one hundred and fifty billions of tons of coals. Now, a cubic yard of coal weighs about 1 ton, so we have 150 billions of cubic yards of coal in this colliery of 5000 acres, consequently the aggregate thickness of the veins must be a little over 3521¼ miles. Were this trifle of coal formed into 150 solid cubes, each of these cubes would measure over 5¼ miles along each of its edges. Were the whole embodied in one solid prism, the dimensions of that prism would be 56×28×17 miles—a respectable mass, no doubt, to come out of the colliery of 5000 acres, and were the whole of this remarkable deposit of black diamonds excavated and spread evenly over the entire surface of England and Wales, it would convert those regions into one vast coal-hole or cellar, with half-a-mile in depth of fuel spread over its whole superficies. I will not for a moment attempt to impugn the accuracy of Mr. Hinde's calculations and evidence, and he has, no doubt, satisfied himself that the veins of coal possess the aggregate thickness necessary to furnish the quantity of coal he states from the area he describes, but it is to be regretted that he did not further instruct the Committee as to the methods to be pursued in the working of this truly marvellous coal formation—whether by sinking a shaft from the surface, with an up-cast shaft from the Antipodes, or by bringing in an adit level from the Equator. One thing, however, is clear; Mr. Hinde is quite equal to the occasion, and whilst we have him "to the fore" Britannia can keep her pot boiling, and her toes from frost bites. It is a wonderful thing to be practically acquainted with the coal fields of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, especially when a man is called upon to give evidence to a Committee of the House of Commons.—*July* 16. TON-Y-RAVEL.

COLLIERY RATING.

SIR,—The rating of coal mines in the county of Durham appears to be "one of those things which no man can understand." Each valuer is anxious to make a law of his own, perfectly regardless of the Statute or any Act to Regulate Parochial Assessments. In the *Mining Journal* of July 7 two schemes were propounded:—

MR. COULSON'S PRINCIPLES OF RATING COLLIERIES.

	Annual Value.	*Rateable Value.*
Coal.—	The actual rent coal is now let at per ten—36s. per ten for coking coal, 26s. per ten for household coal.	No deductions for repairs.
Plant.—	Annual value or rent a tenant would give for it for the purpose of working the mine.	25 per cent. deduction for repairs, &c.

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND HEDLEY'S PRINCIPLES OF RATING COLLIERIES.

Coal.—	Rent from 19s. to 20s. per ten.	A deduction of 25 per cent. to recoup the corpus, &c., for repairs.
Plant.—	6 per cent. on structural value.	25 per cent. deduction for repairs.

I submit the following case, which, I think, will clearly show the fallacy of the above mode of rating:—

Suppose A, the lessee, undertakes to pay 36s. per ten for coking coal, or 26s. per ten for household coal, to the lessor, and, after A has expended 30,000*l.* in sinking, &c., has to expend 20,000*l.* more for pumping power, pumps, &c., which just enables him to produce the same quantity of coal as his adjoining neighbour, B, who has had the good fortune to win his mine, and escape water: hence the outlay of extra capital. According to one of the schemes, A would be taxed at 6 per cent. upon his additional capital of 20,000*l.* expended in pumping power, to make the mine at all productive; and a large proportion of the coals of A are consumed in keeping the pumping engine in constant motion,

In the case of Rex *v.* Granville, 9 Barn and c. 188, the lessee was rated for several steam-engines and a railway which was used for the efficient working of the mine, it was held by the Court of King's Bench that he was properly rated. Mr. Justice Bayley therein said, "If the owner had occupied the mine he would have been held to be rated according to the improved value of the property; if it be leased to a tenant who is to incur the same expenditure of erecting an engine the owner will receive a less royalty, but as a greater quantity of coal will be raised the tenant will be remunerated for his expenditure." In Rex *v.* Tomlinson, 9 Barn and c. 163, Mr. Justice Bayley said, "Some portion of the rent was to be set apart to form a fund for maintaining or reproducing the subject of occupation; a much less part (if any) of the annual rent of land is wanted for either of those purposes. The whole in some cases, or nearly the whole in others, is the annual profit or value, and in the case of collieries, also, a part of the annual rent must be appropriated to repair and replace the works and engines, and in that respect they were in the same situation as houses. How the deduction of 25 per cent. of coal *per se* is got I cannot conceive, nor yet can I understand how pumping engines should be capitalised at 6 per cent., which ought to be a deduction from the rent of the coal.

Now, Sir, I think there would be no doubt which of the two collieries, A and B, would let for the largest rent, assuming the tentale of each to be the same. It has been distinctly decided that a coal mine must be rated at such a sum as it would let for, and not for the full annual value of the coals produced, after deducting the cost of working: and that the sum must be calculated without reference to the money expended in rendering it productive. I have found that the amount of rent is seldom, if ever, to be depended upon in calculating the amount of rate. The test fixed upon by decision, and confirmed by the recent statute, for determining the proper source of the rate, is to ascertain the annual value or rent which might be produced by letting the mine to other persons, with certain deductions, but without reference to the amount of money expended in bringing the mine into active operation.

Mr. Manisty, Q.C., whose opinion was recently taken respecting the rating of coal mines, says:—"The valuer must deduct the amount of the estimated cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses (if any) from the estimated rent, and so ascertain the nett annual value of the property. It is only upon such nett annual value, so ascertained, that a valid rate can be made."

The following reply, by the late Mr. T. J. Taylor, to a question by the Select Committee on Rating of Mines, in the year 1857, is clear on this point:—

Question (4799).—"What calculation would you make as to rating the corpus—is it not like a terminable annuity?—Yes. I am speaking more particularly with reference to the tentale rent. The tentale rent is the remainder value after the circumstances referred to have been allowed for; the redemption of coal, for example, the fund for the interest of capital, all must be paid before any rent can arise from the coal mine. These are allowed for by way of deduction, in order to arrive at the amount of the tentale rent."

I trust, Sir, the remarks herein contained will be of some service to those who profess to know the law of rating.—*Spring-terrace, Tynemouth.* MOSES PYE.

IMPROVED METALS FOR BEARINGS.

SIR,—Upon several occasions I have noticed enquiries in the *Mining Journal* for Babbitt's metal, and for an explanation of the mode in which it is manufactured, but I am not aware that any satisfactory reply has been given. As I believe the chief purpose to which Babbitt's metal is applied is the manufacture of machinery bearings, perhaps the description of another new bearing metal may not be uninteresting. According to the process of Mr. W. C. Cambridge, of Bristol, the object appears to be to obtain an alloy of fine steel, copper, and tin, at a price which shall permit its general introduction. He takes wrought-iron turnings, 120 lbs.; burrs, or punchings of boiler-plate, 40 lbs.; tin-plate scraps, 40 lbs.; and pure block tin, 2 lbs. to 4 lbs., which is to be placed in moulds, and fluxed with common salt, 8 lbs.; fine white sand, 6 lbs.; and charcoal dust, 4 lbs. The above is then placed in moulds, so that the melted metal may mix with and wholly surround it. Pig-iron is melted, and run in among the mixture.

Under the same patent Mr. Cambridge claims a peculiar construction and arrangement of air-furnace and apparatus for the manufacture of iron, steel, and gun metal, or to assist in or to be used for puddling iron, and so forth; into this heat is to be introduced, comprising atmospheric air and oxygen gas, carbonaceous fuel or matter, such as bituminous or other coal, reduced to dust, and as free as possible from sulphur, coke dust, charcoal, and peat, charred and reduced to dust, or other suitable material for the purpose of changing the nature of the metal. In the furnace the atmospheric air, with this or any other forcing power, carries with it the oxygen gas, carbonaceous fuel, or other substances herein-before mentioned, which are to be brought to act upon the metal so as to displace and agitate the same in a similar manner to puddling, by which process his proposed iron will be formed into a strong cast-iron, and by continuing the process steel may be made which can be tapped out and run into blocks or ingots for that purpose, or remain in the furnace till it may become wrought-iron, which can be run into blocks or moulds for hammering or rolling; or about double the weight of pure copper may be added to it, more or less, allowing the fired air to act upon it a short time, so as to mix it well, by which means first-rate gun metal will be obtained, which may be run into ingots for that purpose.

Barmouth, July 16. ——— K. R.

COAL AND OIL AS STEAM FUEL.

SIR,—Permit me to inform your correspondent, "Engineer," that in their operation Coal and Oil as Steam Fuel are exactly different from each other: as he says, greater evaporation is obtained from a carefully-constructed experimental coal furnace than from one in practice; but with the oil, or, rather, the gaseous furnace, the results are the same—the gaselier gives the same light in the parlour that it gives in the shop. You have only to run in a like amount of oil and steam into your furnaces to get the same combustion, steady and continuous, whether in experiment or in practice. I fully expect to obtain an evaporation of 21 lbs. of water to 1 lb. of oil—the capacity of the present boiler is too small to do this. Petroleum is a very slow-burning fuel when burnt alone. In May 18, 1865, my first trial, 81 lbs. of water to 1 lb. of oil per foot super grate per hour, was only vapourised; against this the experimental coal boiler did 201 lbs. One of my earliest trials of water fuel as an auxiliary to the oil, on May 2, 1866, 202·27 lbs. of water in oil boiler was given against the 201 lbs. of the coal boiler.

After the first trial, in 1865, I requested, in order that coal and oil might be burnt on equal terms, to put coal grates to the oil furnaces, and I was told that the oil furnaces were far too small to burn coal to advantage. Now, the furnace is as unfit to burn the oil and water fuel to advantage as it is coal. As to the amount of heating surface required by the oil, that remains to be settled. I am told that the present tubes supplied to a boiler suffices to take up all the heat that the coal can give, and that if a stronger fuel is used more tubes must be supplied; I have seen the great coal boilers in operation burning over 20 lbs. of coal per foot super grate per hour, the fires so intense when the doors were open that I could not approach, and yet the tubes had no flame whatever in them, and it appeared to me they were capable of taking up more heat.

Any boiler having a water space underneath the grate can be adapted to use petroleum; it requires only a smaller chimney funnel, and an addition to the grate to turn it into a trough. One of the principal objections made to me as to the use of oil as fuel to our vessels of war was that our ships having four years' duty might in that time be sent to parts of the world where there would be plenty of coal but no oil. This was a serious objection when I burnt the oil alone, but it is not now. The interchange of a coal grate to a petroleum grate could not, as "Engineer" supposes, be made "almost without interfering with the generation of steam." The boiler must be cold, and then a few hours would suffice for the alteration. Most of the large boilers employed in the Navy have three fireplaces. I see no reason why the centre fireplace should not burn oil, and the other two coal. When our engineers take up the matter, there is no doubt that the use of water fuel will be brought into full use, and then a supply of oxygen can be given in the centre of the boiler that would have great effect on the coal smoke, and cause the coal to be used up more effectually than we use it up at present. This is what we shall come to; probably begin with, introducing our engineers to a new fuel as gently as possible, for the petroleum manages the water fuel better than coal. With oil twice-and-a-half more powerful than our best coal (and that British shale oil), a ship could leave our shores with such an extra amount of freightage as would leave a large profit over and above the expense of the oil. Oil Creek is more than 200 miles, in a direct line over land, from the Atlantic; but at New York coal oil, crude, can be obtained for 5*l.* 10s. per ton. (*Mining Journal*, July 14, page 447.) At Australia, California, and other places at about the same price; it is only the natural petroleum at New York that costs 10*l.* per ton; this I do not prefer. It is more fit for illuminating oil; it is those oils that contain the most paraffin that make the best steam fuel. At Trinidad the natural oil can be obtained at a little higher cost than coal or shale oil; the furnace can burn either. The steam-jet subjugates all alike. There is not much difference, therefore, abroad between the price of coal and oil, considering the difference of strength between the two; and the oil against foreign, or even our common coal, is four to five times as strong. One reason why they do not use oil or residuum as steam fuel at Mold is that they have not yet got the process. In conclusion, I should like to ask "Engineer" why he uses the word "impossible;" I thought that ugly word was not known to engineers.

34, *Kensington-square, July* 17. C. J. RICHARDSON.

ORE SEPARATORS.

SIR,—Under the head "Mining in Sardinia," in last week's Journal, reference is made to a separator in use at the Gonnessa Mines. This apparatus was fully described and illustrated by Mr. Darlington in the last volume of the "Mining and Smelting Magazine," and it may be as well to remark that it is employed in various countries. It gives good results whon operating upon lead ore associated with a veinstone of light specific gravity. But a large loss will be consequent upon treating stuff composed of mineral of nearly equal densities, unless the stuff is previously well sized. The Belgian ore separator is effective under certain conditions, and wherever water is scarce is deserving of attention. In the enrichment of veinstuff the points of consideration are not the peculiarity and apparent excellence of any machine, but a process which shall get rid of the waste at a minimum cost, and leave a maximum quantity of ore for the smelter. If the ores of lead are argentiferous, the silver will, most probably, exist in mechanical combination; hence a fine subdivision of the veinstuff will most likely occasion much loss of the initial quantity of lead present—a high lead produce for the furnace, at the expense of extra cost of dressing, and also undue loss of the precious metal.

Few English establishments have any idea of the actual loss of ore incurred in dressing. No account is kept of the quantity and produce of the tailings; indeed, if a few instances are excepted, it will be found that the principles upon which the separation of substances depend are very little known, and that the belief is erroneously prevalent that a high produce necessarily commands the largest sum of money for the shareholders. ——— D.

RUSSIAN (VYKSOUNSKY) IRONWORKS CO. (LIMITED).

SIR,—In the present state of financial affairs in England, the public mind has rushed from overwhelming confidence in bubble schemes to overwhelming distrust of all commercial enterprise—good and bad investments are treated alike. The solution to this problem is quite clear. Men have rushed into speculations without in the least examining the prospects of the concerns in which they have embarked, consequently many of their pet speculations, which would never have stood two minutes' proper examination, have come to grief, and their money is lost. I now ask your permission to say a few words to the shareholders in the Russian (Vyksounsky) Ironworks Company, for some of the shareholders in this company seem to imagine that because numerous bubble companies have come to grief that everything else in the commercial world is equally unsound; this is absurd in the extreme. I may state that I had occasion to make some enquiries respecting the Russian Iron Company as an investment, when I went into the matter in the following manner:—

1. Had the company ample minerals and fuel to manufacture iron on a large scale?—2. The cost at which the iron could be manufactured compared with its market value.—3. The demand for the iron when manufactured.—4. The capabilities of the works to manufacture the iron on a large scale.—5. The means of communication with the works—railway and river—to dispose of the iron.—6. Did the directors intend to spend a mass of money in extensions and improvements at the works in Russia?

With reference to the first question, I found the company had a track of mineral peoperty as large as the county of Yorkshire, and the greater part of it full of minerals and fuel for the manufacture of iron. I also found that iron can be manufactured at these works as cheap as in Staffordshire, while the selling prices, in some cases, are from 50 to 60 per cent. higher than in England, and in most cases the nett profit ranges from 30 to 40 per cent. over the cost of producing the iron, or, after deducting for all possible contingencies,

would give a nett profit of from 30 to 35 per cent. to the shareholders. And the demand for iron in Russia far exceeds the present power of its production. I also found the means of communication with the company's works all that could be desired for Russia, and that the directors pledged themselves not to rush into any outlay for erecting and altering the works without due enquiry and precaution.

Again, in England many of our ironmasters know to their cost that they have to pay royalties for their minerals to the amount of many thousands per annum. The Russian Iron Company have not a single shilling to pay for their minerals or fuel—all is included in the purchase-money, which is a mere song.

Again, in England we have great perplexities with the workmen, and a severe competition in the iron trade. In Russia, strikes among the workmen are unknown, and the competition in the trade is almost *nil*, and the Russian Government among the best customers for the company's iron. In either England or France such an ironworks would be worth 2,000,000*l.* for the purchase-money. The directors have obtained this valuable property for about 60,000 or 70,000*l.*, and all they ask of their shareholders is about 100,000*l.* to carry on the works, and with the prospects I have before pointed out; in a word, I say it without the least hesitation, that there is no investment for capital at the present moment equal to these ironworks in Russia. This being so, I hope the shareholders will cease their opposition, and alter the Articles of Association to meet the requirements of the company; if this is done, I am sure not one of the shareholders will regret his investment in this company.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have written this letter without the least knowledge of the directors, neither have I any interest personally in the company. —— G. SHEPHERD, C.E.

SLATE QUARRY MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTS.

SIR,—I send you the following accounts for publication in the Journal, for the special benefit of the slate quarry interest.

PARTICULARS OF WORKS at —— Quarry, in Nantlle Vale, under the direction of the Welsh "Eagle:"—

1863. Nov. 21—Necessary expenses	£	46	14	11					
Slate-making		60	5	8	= £107	0	0		
Valuation of slates made.....					142	2	5¼		
Valuation over expenses in the month								£35	1 10½
Preparations, or opening new works	£109	9	5						
Dec. 19—Necessary expenses		71	19	11					
Slate-making		95	1	4¼	= 167	1	3¾		
Valuation of slates made.....					234	4	2½		
Valuation over expenses in the month								67	2 10¾
Preparations, or opening new works	94	4	5½						
Stock of implements, &c.	1	1	2						
1864. Jan. 16—Necessary expenses		68	13	11½					
Slate-making		114	12	9	= 183	6	8½		
Valuation of slates made.....					287	3	4½		
Valuation over expenses in the month								103	16 8
Preparations, or opening new works	55	0	0						
Stock of implements, &c.	60	9	8						
Feb. 13—Necessary expenses		129	6	3½					
Slate-making		113	14	5	= 243	0	8½		
Valuation of slates made.....					330	0	0		
Valuation over expenses in the month								86	19 3½
Preparations, or opening new works	124	9	6						
Stock of implements, &c.	7	15	3						
March 12—Necessary expenses		126	5	6					
Slate-making		153	19	5¼	= 280	4	11¼		
Valuation of slates made.....					319	12	2½		
Valuation over expenses in the month								39	7 3¼
Preparations, or opening new works	102	7	5½						
Stock of implements, &c.	4	0	0						
April 19—Necessary expenses.....		145	9	8½					
Slate-making		139	13	2½	= 285	2	11		
Valuation of slates made.....					332	4	2½		
Valuation over expenses in the month								47	1 3½
Preparations, or opening new works	109	1	7						
Stock of implements, &c.	11	11	0						
May 21—Necessary expenses		103	2	10					
Slate-making		128	6	8	= 231	9	6		
Valuation of slates made.....					300	10	8¾		
Valuation over expenses in the month								69	1 2¾
Preparations, or opening new works	183	7	6						
Stock of implements, &c.	5	2	0						
June 7—Necessary expenses		62	18	6¾					
Slate-making		113	3	7	= 176	2	1¾		
Valuation of slates made.....					279	5	9¼		
Valuation over expenses in the month								103	3 8½
Preparations, or opening new works	194	4	2						
Stock of implements, &c.	9	9	6						
July 5—Necessary expenses.....		94	7	4¾					
Slate-making		120	12	8½	= 215	0	1		
Valuations of slates made					302	3	3		
Valuation over expenses in the month								87	3 2
Preparations, or opening new works	209	8	10½						
Stock of implements, &c.	9	16	11						
Aug. 2—Necessary expenses		138	17	3½					
Slate-making		107	3	0½	= 246	0	4		
Valuation of slates made.....					263	6	4¼		
Valuation over expenses in the month								17	6 0¼
Preparations, or opening new works	196	17	11½						
Stock of implements, &c.	14	9	0½						
Sept. 10—Necessary expenses		111	4	1¼					
Slate-making		107	18	5¾	= 219	2	7		
Valuation of slates made.....					292	3	6¼		
Valuation over expenses in the month								73	0 11¼
Preparations, or opening new works	199	5	11½						
Stock of implements, &c.	72	10	4						
Oct. 8—Necessary expenses.....		121	17	3					
Slate-making		125	8	10¼	= 247	6	1¼		
Valuation of slates made.....					352	17	6¼		
Valuation over expenses in the month								105	11 5
Preparations, or opening new works	151	14	2						
Stock of implements, &c.	16	13	9						
Nov. 5—Necessary expenses		84	12	2½					
Slate-making		143	9	0¾	= 228	1	3¼		
Valuation of slates made.....					338	16	1		
Valuation over expenses in the month								110	14 9¼
Preparations, or opening new works	149	9	8¾						
Stock of implements, &c.	66	9	2						
Dec. 3—Necessary expenses.....		110	5	10½					
Slate-making		142	18	2	= 253	4	0½		
Valuation of slates made.....					392	19	7½		
Valuation over expenses in the month								139	15 7
Preparations, or opening new works	174	4	10						
Stock of implements, &c.	6	9	3						
Dec. 31—Necessary expenses		103	6	3					
Slate-making		102	7	11	= 205	14	2		
Valuation of slates made.....					270	19	9		
Valuation over expenses in the month								65	5 7
Preparations, or opening new works	206	6	5						
Stock of implements, &c.	10	8	0						
Total	£2555	16	0¾		£3287	17	4½	£1150	11 9

The preceding account is ingeniously stated to show a profit on the working for fifteen months of 1150*l.* 11s. 9d., by keeping back, as will be observed in the first column, every month, a large amount, set down as "Preparations, or opening new works," "Stock of implements, &c.;" while if these sums, which, of course, it must be presumed were actually expended in the quarry, are included, a loss of 1405*l.* 4s. 4½d. (the "Eagle" is always particular to a farthing), will be found to be the truth, and the difference between the account rendered and the account as it should have been, is only the trifling amount of 2555*l.* 16s. 1½d. The total expenditure was 5843*l.* 13s. 6½d., but only 3287*l.* 17s. 4½d. have been charged against the slates made in order to create this apparent profit. I know it may be said that these preparations ought to be charged to capital, and that they ultimately lead to increased profits; true, if this were a new and not a developed quarry, on which a great many thousands had been expended in these preparations before. In all new quarries, for a period, capital must be sunk; but in this case the same thing goes on for fifteen months, and gets worse at the end than the beginning. Surely there must be a limit to these preparations, or slate quarries, even under the "Eagle's" vaunted Welsh management, must speedily be abandoned, for not even a working on commission on the value of slates made can possibly keep them going for the sole profit of such skilful managers as make apparent profits out of actual losses; and that the losses were actual I could easily prove by reference to the cheque-books of the late owners, who had the pleasure every month of paying the difference out of their pockets. But I am going to give the "Eagle" another chance, and append a copy of his abstract of account for working the same quarry for another period of ten months succeeding the last, in order that we may see what profits he realised after fifteen months of preparation in a quarry previously developed by a very large expenditure.

Copy of account furnished by the Welsh "Eagle:"—

1865. May 2—Balance	£309	19	7		1865. May 13—Valuation..	£173	1	6	
May 26—Quarry wages	227	2	7		June 10—Valuation....	120	2	9	
May 30—Poor rate	5	12	2		July 8— ,, ...	100	19	8	
June 24—Quarry wages	200	15	6		Aug. 5— ,, ...	184	7	4	
July 21— ,, ,,	221	5	9		Sept. 2— ,, ...	199	5	2	
Aug. 19— ,, ,,	235	19	5½		Sept. 30— ,, ...	292	4	0½	
Aug. 19—Harbour dues	2	13	0		Oct. 28— ,, ...	250	18	8	
Sept. 16—Quarry wages	208	16	5						
Oct. 14— ,, ,,	207	4	2½		Total	£1320	19	1½	
Nov. 11— ,, ,,	236	12	8		Less 5 per cent. discount	66	0	11	
Total	£1856	1	6		Total	£1254	18	2½	
Per contra.. £1320 19 1									
Management, 3¾ p. ct.	49	10	8½						
Total	£1905	12	2½						
By valuation.....	1254	18	2½						
Balance due.....	£650	14	0						

This abstract it will be seen begins with a balance on May 2 of 309*l.* 19s. 7d. in favour of the "Eagle," which was the loss from January, and at the end of October the balance claimed to be due to him is 650*l.* 14s. The result thus being on 25 months' working a loss of at least 2055*l.* 18s. 4½d. It would appear that in the first account there are no charges included for commission, &c.; if this be so then, of course, the loss is greater than stated.

It will scarcely be credited that these accounts, kept on the "Eagle's" most improved principle, are the accounts furnished by him to the unfortunate proprietors of the very quarry referred to in his first letter, inserted in your Journal of March 3. The following are his words:—"The dissatisfied shareholders called on the writer to report upon the quarry, which was done, to the effect that a large amount of convertible slate rock was destroyed, and thrown into the rubbish heap; also that a great number of splendid slates could be made from that quarry under practical and judicious management. Upon hearing this they requested the writer to place the concern in a proper working order, so as to make more slates, which was done, and in a short time the sale of slates from this very quarry amounted from 7000*l.* to 7500*l.*, and the concern is still doing well."

Were the shareholders less dissatisfied when he had finished his operations than when he began? Possibly they were not, for their loss per month was greater, and I do happen to know that his accounts did not satisfy them of anything but his ability to bring them in debt.

What became of these 7000*l.* to 7500*l.* worth of slates, for making which the "Eagle" in his letter took so much credit, and in his accounts charged such a heap of money, the foregoing narrative will show. I may add in conclusion, that when he wrote that letter which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of March 3 the quarry, which he said was still doing well, had escaped from his sheltering wing.

33, *King-street, Cheapside, London, July* 18. THOMAS HARVEY.

PROPOSED REMEDY FOR THE PRESENT DEPRESSION IN THE PRICE OF ORE.

SIR,—I was pleased to see in last week's Journal a letter from Mr. John Taylor, headed "Proposed Remedy for the present Depression in the Price of Ore;" and as much can be said for and against the suggestions thrown out by that gentleman for attaining the desired object—viz., a better price for ore—and if, as Mr. Taylor says, the smelters are overdone with the quantities of ores offered for sale, the sooner steps are taken to remedy the evil the better; and as I am more particularly interested in the production of tin ore, I shall only be too glad, so far as I am individually concerned, to act on any feasible suggestion for the obtaining of a better price for this article, which, so far as the county of Cornwall is concerned, is the most important, as it provides fully two-thirds of all the mining labour throughout the county.

1.—If acting on the principle for the certain cure, as Mr. Taylor says, by reducing quantities of tin from many of the mines, how is it possible that they can pay cost; for, as it is, with very few exceptions, the mines are working at a loss, and the adventurers are quite dispirited, and I believe will not generally respond to calls, if made.

2.—Can Mr. Taylor, or any other gentleman, predict the state the county of Cornwall will be in should a few other of the mines be compelled to cease operations? We must not forget that we have a population that must be cared for by some means.

3.—I think if action is taken at all, it must be united; and the time is come for united action to save the county from ruin; and landowners must not, in my opinion, hold themselves aloof, but should take the most prominent part, in order to bring about a better state of things than at present exists.

4.—I am startled at the term Mr. Taylor makes use of, and do hope that his information is not correct, and that the smelters are not *surfeited*, as alluded to, by having tin ore brought to them, and not wanted; my experience is the reverse, for within the last fortnight I have had applications from more than one firm for tin ore.

5.—That there is underselling in the market I can understand, which is a very great evil, as it never increases the demand, but otherwise, and that the smelters would act wise to maintain their fixed prices there can be no question.

6.—Would it not be very desirable to know the quantity of tin in stock throughout Europe, and to what amount that stock has increased during the present year?—*Redruth, July* 19. —— WILLIAM TEAGUE.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—In the present depressed state of trade in this country, with everything so disorganised on the Continent, and with discounts at 10 per cent., it created little surprise that another reduction of 5*l.* per ton on copper was announced on Monday, thus making the price lower by many pounds per ton than it has been for the last 15 years. The price per unit is now about 13s., and, as it is expected that one-half of the mines in Chili will not pay the cost of production under 15s., it is not likely these will continue working much longer when only 13s. is obtainable. However, if ores are still pressed upon the smelters, it is possible that they may be forced down even to 11s. or 12s. per unit, in which case none but the very richest, if even these, will pay the cost of production. The quantity produced will, consequently, be so small that in the course of the next few months we shall find lower stocks and higher prices than have ruled for many years. In the meantime the best advice I can give to my brother-miners is to reduce our production as much as possible, until we have a general return of prospertity, when copper, which is so unduly depressed, will, perhaps, be among the first to participate in a change for the better. A SHAREHOLDER IN COPPER MINES.

July 18.

MINING IN THE ASHBURTON DISTRICT.

SIR,—I read with great pleasure in the Journal of a discovery made in the WEST BEAM MINES, by the cutting of a new tin lode. The West Beam tin workings are of very ancient date, and a vast amount of labour, as well as great returns of tin, have been made by ancient as well as by modern miners. All scientific tin miners who have inspected the property are unanimous in their opinion as to its being a very valuable piece of mining property. It has been worked from time immemorial, and great returns of both tin and copper made; within the last seven years about 35,000*l.* worth of tin, as well as several parcels of rich copper ore, have been sold, and operations up to the present time have almost been confined to three or four lodes; these lodes of late have not been so productive as heretofore, and the low price of tin for the present, as well as for some time past, has reduced this extensive mine to a very limited number of hands. Consequently, attention of late has been drawn to the south and parallel lodes, which are known to traverse the sett in a beautiful congenial mineralised stratification of clay-slate, traversed by a large cross-course, about 27 feet wide, as well as other minor transverse branches. Capt. Hosking, the manager, deserves the greatest praise for his indefatigable energy, perseverance, and mining skill, in making this great discovery, as it has been the general prevailing opinion that the driving of a south cross-cut would prove a failure, and a waste of money. Notwithstanding this, and knowing the district so well as Capt. Hosking does, and that there were parallel south lodes, he prosecuted his views against strong opposition, which has so far proved successful, and bids fair for a further development of a valuable piece of mining property which has hitherto lain dormant. He has driven a cross-cut south from Brothers shaft and lode 103 fms., through a beautiful channel of ground, averaging in price about 40s. per fm., which has intersected a fine lode from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing very good work for tin, giving about 35 fms. of backs from adit; there are other parallel lodes within a very short distance, which will give still greater backs from adit. This portion of the sett, which is very extensive on the course of the lodes, bids fair of placing West Beam Mine (late Old Owlacombe Tin Mine) again on the list as one of the greatest tin-producing mines in this country.

I hail with great pleasure the event, the return of the day which I have witnessed, when we shall see the wagons loading away with their then usual large quantities of tin, and to see the miners, tradesmen, and merchants bringing into Ashburton the proceeds thereof, which at the present time is much needed; the want of speculation and employment for the miner is much felt during the present eventful crisis, but we must hope on, and not despair. It has been mooted about presenting to Capt. Hosking a suitable testimonial for his zeal and integrity, and if ever a man deserved a testimonial it is Capt. Hosking, who merits it not only from the working miner, but from the inhabitants generally. Thousands upon thousands of pounds, year after year, have been brought into Ashburton, as well as large sums circulated in the neighbourhood, entirely through his persevering spirit of enterprise. I hope we shall soon see a great rise in the price of tin, and that his most sanguine expectations of the mines in the neighbourhood will be realised, when we shall again see Ashburton flourish.

—— A MINING SPECULATOR.

THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT—CAMBORNE VEAN.

SIR,—This mine, which has recently been enhanced in market value about 1300 per cent., is situated near the town of Camborne, and is surrounded by some of our most valuable mines (Dolcoath, Tincroft, West Seton, Wheal Seton, &c.) The productiveness of Camborne as a tin and copper mining district is too well known to need any comment here. From the annexed report of the managing agent (Captain N. Clymo), presented at the general meeting of shareholders, on Monday, it will be seen that the mine has considerably improved for copper:—

"The 165 is driven east of Grylls shaft 9 fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 4 tons per fm. The 150, east of Grylls shaft (on the north part of the lode) is driven 9 fms. through a lode, averaging 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; east end, worth 3 tons per fathom; west, 3 tons per fathom. The 135 east of Grylls shaft, is driven 50 fms., the last 9 fms. through a lode averaging 4 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking under this level (down 6 fms.) is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the 120 is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. Since our last meeting (owing to the depressed state of the tin markets), our operations on tin are suspended, and our attention directed to the copper department. I never at any former period saw the mine looking so well for copper as at present; the shareholders may, therefore, be fairly congratulated."

At the before-mentioned meeting a call of 1380*l.* (6s. per share) was made. In the engineering department, Mr. Charles H. Treglown, of Roseworthy Cottage, is appointed to succeed their late able engineer, Capt. S. Grose, deceased. The present appearances of this mine hold out a fair prospect of ultimate success.

Penvu, Camborne, July 18. —— ALBERT PRINCE.

MINING IN IRELAND.

SIR,—I have always had the highest opinion of the mining productions of Ireland, and still contend that it will be one of the best copper-producing districts in Great Britain, if judiciously and honestly brought before the public, even with the present depressed price of copper, because the quality is far superior to our West of England mines. What we want is enterprising men and ample capital. I consider over-reporting has done the greatest damage to Irish mining, and but for this there would not still be Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Wicklow, and other counties unexplored. Let any practical man ask himself—Is it possible, seeing such champion lodes cropping out at surface, that Berehaven could be the only copper mine of magnitude if the country were developed? I say No, because at surface we have lodes quite analogous to Berehaven, north and south of that enormous copper-bearing mine. I commenced working at Gurtavallig Mine in 1862, and for the six months during which the working was continued every fathom excavated gave stronger indications of a mass of copper in depth. In the shallow adit the lode improved from 4 ft. to 15 ft. wide, but to obtain profits it was necessary to continue the sinking to lay open the mine, instead of breaking ore that will not pay. Ballycummisk and Cappagh are extensive mines, and I firmly believe they will ultimately add materially to the profits of Irish mining. But landlords must aid adventurers by offering facilities to search for minerals, that the labourers, who are ever willing to work if fairly paid, may be kept in their own country, instead of being encouraged to emigrate.

Bishopsgate-street, July 16. —— JOHN ROBERTS.

THE PROPOSED SUBMARINE TUNNEL AND RAILWAYS FROM DOVER TO CALAIS.

SIR,—The question is now being raised as to the "commercial working" of the foregoing proposition, and as I have devoted thirteen years to the consideration of the project, and have had my plans before the public in the *Times, Mining Journal*, and *La Presse*, I trust I may be allowed to offer a few practical remarks on the subject, which is one of the most vital interest and importance to England, as it will bring our island into immediate and direct union with the whole of the great continental railways, and in a very few years (if the war be brought to a close) an immense stream of railway traffic will be brought through the Continent and India to the shores of France and Belgium, to await a transfer to England; and the best mode of effecting such economically, safely, and expeditiously will be by direct conveyance through a triple-arch tunnel, having three double-lines of railways, well lighted by gas, and ventilated by a simple but effectual dispersion of air through tubes, constructed and arranged on a plan which has received the mature consideration and approbation of eminent practical men. The distance may be stated to be about 22 miles total length of tunnel (in its triple-arch form), including the shore ends or connections with English and French railways; and I consider, with the great facilities of improved machinery and appliances, that the works could be executed well in about five years, if the funds be forthcoming, and judicious arrangements are made for concentrated application of well-directed labour and capital. The amount of cost I have stated as probable to be about 16,000,000*l.* sterling, and this as a national undertaking (as it should be) could be divided between England and France, both being mutually benefitted and advantaged by the connecting belt which will open up such a large commercial communication and international advantage as cannot be over estimated in either country, whose general and permanent action should be strictly and in every just sense co-operative; for united the two great nations will stand and advance together, but divided and opposed each must retrograde and damage each other. Mutuality of interests, and an honest confidence in and between the two nations, will render the submarine tunnel perfectly safe for ages to come, and permanence in such a great undertaking is the great desideratum. I know and feel I have a severe battle to fight, after thirty years' hard work and experience on large works, to get recognition and patronage of my plans and suggestions, which are original and bold, but are feasible and practical, notwithstanding the occasional ridicule and obloquy which has been offered me, but which are deficient of all argument or reason, and in no way can advance the cause which is my main object.

July 17. —— W. AUSTIN, C.E.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

SIR,—Being aware of the prejudice which existed in Cornwall and London against the climate of the Chontales district, in Nicaragua, and feeling for the anxiety of the parents and other relatives of the numerous Cornishmen who are employed on these extensive works (knowing also that other companies are formed who will require a number of miners and artizans from Cornwall), I feel it incumbent on me, as a native of that county, and intimately acquainted with its mining interests, to state frankly the advantages or disadvantages which are caused by the climate, and to refute the absurd stories respecting it which were rife when I left England. And this I should have done earlier, but arriving in the fine season, when all was *coleur de rose*, and notwithstanding that the rainy season was bad, I concluded to wait and see its commencement, that I might fairly judge of its worst, as well as its best, phase. I have yet another reason. Preparing to leave, I was unable to procure that precise information I wished respecting the country to which I was going, and the things necessary to provide myself with. Thus many things which were important I had not procured, whilst I had provided a heap of rubbish which was of little or no use, causing me infinite bother in looking after its safety. "*Experienca docet*:" having dearly proved the truth of this old adage since leaving, I am anxious that my fellow Cornishmen should have the benefit of my experience.

The district, which is elevated more than 2000 feet above the sea, contains hundred of mines sprinkled through a dense primeval forest. Owing to the heavy winds which accompany the wet season, blowing down immense number of trees, these woods consist of comparative small, though lofty, timber, although large and splendid trees are scattered plentifully. I should say that these trees are easily blown down, owing to their fast growth under a tropical sun, and having no time to take deep root; thus a tree 200 ft. high would possess roots but 2 or 3 ft. deep, although spread for a great distance. The whole of this vastly wooded region, which stretches for a long way north, and east nearly to Blewfields, is tumbled into abrupt hills and mountains, separated by deep and precipitous valleys, enabling the mines to be conveniently worked, but rendering the roads bad and difficult to travel over. From the edge of this forest south, where it is bounded by the Rio Mico, immense grassy prairies, interrupted by mostly bare and rugged mountain ridges, stretch to the shores of the Lake Nicaragua. The wooded parts are infested by tigers, generally of a small variety, and some lions, but these, though doing much damage to the cattle, are not dangerous to man.

The one great disadvantage to the country is the want of roads; the only made road in the country is, I believe, that connecting the lake with the Pacific at San Juan del Sur, made by the Transit Company. Nothing but a mere trace leads anywhere, and this in the summer, when every place that is dry becomes pleasant enough; but with the rain comes mud, and the path is obliterated, leaving a wide-spread, slushy road, through which it is an ardous task to travel. This want of communication is the curse of the country; everything has to be transported, at a high rate, on the backs of mules, and frequently roads crossing rivers become impassable for 10 or 20 days consecutively.

The fine season for the mountains commences in February, and continues to the middle or, perhaps, the end of May. Then sets in the rainy season, amidst storms of thunder and wind. Rains fall heavily in the afternoons, with occasionally some fine weather, and this continues until August, which, with the month of September, is fine. October is rainy; November, December, and January are wet months, and not pleasant to be out in. During the continuance of the dry season the weather is remarkably fine, getting hotter as the wet approaches, but very seldom so oppressive as the heat in Cornwall; indeed, I do not think that the thermometer would indicate a mean heat so high as it would during the hottest part of the summer in our own country. The winter, though wet, is not cold, and persons may get wet with impunity, if they change on returning; and even if exposed a great deal to the wet it does not affect them to anything like the extent it does in England. The nights, especially towards morning, are cold, and blankets are necessary to sleep in, and even in the summer I always sleep under a blanket. The mornings and evenings are delicious. Disease is far from prevalent; fever is scarce here, though sometimes brought from lower situations. Catarrh is, however, rather frequent amongst the natives, though but little affecting foreigners; nor does the "lalentura," or country fever, so much attack them, although but few natives are free from it. The "lalentura" is a low, aguish fever, which is seldom if ever dangerous. At the change of the season diarrhœa and dysentery attack many, both natives and foreigners, but is soon cured. Indeed, fatal disease is almost unknown in the mountains, and if one keeps himself steady he need never fear the climate,

which, though somewhat wetter, is just as pleasant to live in as any part of our own county.

The most important point for anyone coming to these mines, or intending to travel in the Central States, is to have his boxes made strong and waterproof, taking especial care that they do not exceed 2 ft. long by 15 in. square. There should be good locks to them, and a few screws to secure the cover would be advantageous. Cotton socks, flannel shirts, and paper collars are all that are necessary in the shape of under clothing, unless accustomed to wear drawers, which should also be flannel. A good pair of sea boots and waterproof cloth coat and cap (broad brimmed) are essential, not forgetting leggings.

A square cape or poncho, which may be obtained in London for about 40s., is a splendid thing for riding in, as it keeps saddle-bags, blankets, and everything dry in the heaviest rains. It can be also used as a tent, if benighted, being fitted for such a contingency. A strong and large canvass hammock and a good warm blanket adapted to roll up in a small space, so as to buckle to the crupper of the saddle, is indispensable in this country, where no beds exist. *Au reste*, a couple of boxes of aperient pills, a few ounces of camphor to keep the insects from your boxes), a belt fitted with a knife and a six-shooter, and you are fully prepared to go through the whole of the country. Of course miners and carpenters coming to the mines do not require the whole of the above articles, but they will be enabled from the foregoing description and list to form a correct perception of what is required, bearing also in mind that they must be prepared to rough it occasionally. As far as I am personally concerned, I am well pleased with the country, and confess myself agreeably disappointed at finding the climate so different from what I had expected. Feeling confident that these few lines will do away with the preposterous tales current, and induce miners, &c., to gladly come to this country, where they can, if industrious, earn capital wages, and live comfortably. With regard to the currency, American money is the standard, and the next best to have is French *small* silver. There is a great loss on English silver.—*Libertad, Nicaragua, Central America, June 5.* BRENTON SYMONS.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

Although the Mining Share Market has not been very active this week, a moderate amount of business appears to have been transacted, and a fair enquiry for some of the progressive mines is maintained. There has been a decline in copper, but the sale of copper ores on Thursday, at Truro, showed no material change; indeed, it was rather more favourable. Tin continues about the same as last noticed, and no improvement in lead has to be marked.

EAST CARADON.—No change to be noticed in the 100 east, on the caunter, but the 90 and 80 east have improved, whilst the 70 east, on south lode, has declined in value. All other places continue much the same as last reported, and the aggregate value of the different ends is without any material change.

WHEAL AGAR.—The prospects here are of a very encouraging character, and the mine is represented to hold out considerable promise. The 110, east of the western shaft, continues to look well; in the back of the level there is a good lode, 15 in. of which is nearly solid yellow ore. The 100 east is producing good work for tin.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS: A most favourable opinion is entertained by practical agents as to the future of this mine, and there are several important changes recently noticed, which are likely to lead to some great improvement. The lode in Butler's shaft has improved, and the water is going down, which will enable operations to be resumed in the bottom levels.—CHIVERTON MOOR continues to look very promising. There has been a lull in the share transactions recently, in consequence of a call about being made, for the purpose of erecting new machinery.

EAST CARN BREA.—Notwithstanding the low price these shares are quoted at, the prospects are considered very good. There is a fine lode in the bottom of the 70, and the 60 is much improved, with every appearance of further improvement. Several other points are looking well, and the mine is likely to keep up its returns until a more favourable price for copper can be obtained, when the sales can be increased.—WEST CONDURROW is reported to have improved in the 36, on the north lode, where a junction takes place, and is yielding full 4 tons per fathom.—WHEAL JANE is represented to have improved in several important points, and from present appearances, with the increased number of stamps, there is every probability of making a good profit during the current quarter.

TRESAVEAN.—The prospects here are represented to be of the most encouraging character, and likely to lead to very important discoveries. The lode west of Wheal Boys shaft, seen in the adit and 12 fm. level is of the most promising character. At Cunnack's shaft the lode is producing good work for tin, worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fathom, and in the shallow adit east the lode is looking remarkably well, and at present yielding about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. WEST GREAT WORK is reported to be opening out very promising for a good and profitable mine, with a fair price for tin. There is a good lode for tin in the bottom of the flat-rod shaft. The new shaft sinking on the course of the great north lode is producing some good work for tin, whilst there are several other places yielding profitable tinstuff, and likely to improve by fair development.

PEDN-AN-DREA has improved in several important points, with every prospect of some good discoveries being near at hand in other places. In the 130 west, on Martin's, the lode is more than ordinarily large. The portion carried is worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin, and no north wall; at this point they are in expectation of a union with Skimmer's main lode, and, being near the junction of killas and granite, a good deposit of tin is anticipated. There is also a very promising lode in the bottom of Cobbler's, now valued at from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm.—WHEAL SPARNON continues to hold out much promise, leaving very little doubt, as soon as the deeper levels are efficiently cleared, that some important discoveries will be made. The 60 south is nearly cleared to Belfry shaft, which, when completed to this level, will ventilate this portion of the mine effectually. Much importance is attached to the development of these lodes, which are deemed by all practical men to open out well, and spoken highly of as possessing all the elements for successful results.

TRENCROM.—The prospects here are by no means cheering; and, although the mine has sold during the last quarter 27¼ tons of black tin, averaging 42*l.* 7*s.* per ton, still a considerable loss has been sustained, arising from the depressed price of the produce. The sales of the previous quarter realised 7*l.* per ton more than the last; consequently, a special meeting is convened for the 31st inst., to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for future operations.

GREAT WEST CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Several enquiries having been made recently respecting this company, a general answer may be given, by stating that the property consists of four setts, known in the locality as Seton Consols, Silver Valley, Bospibo, and Riviere Mines, which being situated in highly mineralised districts, and contiguous to good mines now in course of operation, affords every probability when in effective working to become permanently productive. Their geological position, traversed by well-known and profitable lode, affords every reason to calculate on important results should the mines be fairly developed. They have been very favourably reported on by practical agents. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The present state of the Money Market is causing, in many quarters, much regret. But I observe, with considerable satisfaction, that in circles where we may expect to find sound judgment on financial matters a reaction of very considerable importance is confidently looked for. The amount of money in the country "locked up" is, however, enormous, and capitalists appear slow in availing themselves of the low rates now so generally ruling for British Securities. I do not wonder at this, nor, indeed, will anyone who calmly considers the fatal bubbles which have ruined so many during the last six months. I wish there were no more "rotten schemes" in existence, but there are, notwithstanding the Bank rate has been at 10 per cent. for so long. Shareholders in such should at once save the little they can by selling out. To British Mines the attention of the reflecting capitalist naturally turns. But never was there a time when greater caution was required in selection. A cry has been raised in favour of buying into very deep concerns, the shares in which are selling at a price far below the value of the machinery on the properties. In many instances, most unquestionably it would be sound and profitable business to buy into such mines, but let it not be forgotten, on the other hand, that the calls in such mines, as a rule, come heavy and in quick succession, and that in many instances the liabilities and arrears of calls are heavy. On the whole, I have no hesitation in saying I would much rather take my chance in a property cheaply worked, even if there is not much paid, and where you look in vain for liabilities or arrears of calls, but where you find instead a sound constituency, a first-class prospect, calls light, and management unquestionable.

My opinions on these matters are shared, no doubt, by everyone who has had experience and paid for it, and all those who support legitimate mining enterprise with such experience and viewe are public benefactors. The attention of capitalists will now, by force of circumstances, be directed to the comparatively undeveloped ground in the St. Agnes district. The importance of the discovery in WEST WHEAL KITTY is great, and should be hailed with pleasure by all who have the mining interest at heart. In its immediate neighbourhood are mines which in years gone by have produced tin to the value of, probably, millions sterling; and, as a correspondent justly puts it, in a communication to me, "probably 200,000*l.* in dividends have been made from Polberrow Consols alone." I regret that at present I cannot go into the merits of many other districts, but next week I will endeavour to consider the subject more fully.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MINERAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—The report of the Mining Department for the year 1865 shows that, notwithstanding the drought, nearly the same number of miners was employed in 1865 as in the previous year, until the last quarter. The total number of alluvial miners was 65,484, and their average earnings 66*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per man per annum, showing an increase over the rate of 1864 of 5*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The quartz miners were 17,730 in number, and their average earnings 101*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.*, a sum which shows a decrease of 28*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The Chinese diggers have not increased in numbers, and while some 20,900 are engaged in alluvial workings, only 28 have been engaged in reefing. In alluvial mines the number of steam-engines has increased from 441, with 6891 horse-power, in 1864, to 473, of 8208 horse-power, in 1865. In quartz mining the increase has been from 447 engines, of 7746 horse-power, driving 4575 stamp heads, to 491 engines, of 8606 horse-power, propelling 5119 heads of stamps. The value of the whole mining plant of the colony is set down at 1,773,271*l.* Not fewer than 725 square miles of auriferous ground are mined upon, and in these 2029 distinct auriferous quartz reefs are worked. The value of all the claims in the colony is estimated by the registrars and surveyors at 8,498,924*l.* The average yield from the quartz reefs has been improved, probably by the greater care now shown in the treatment of the crushed stone. The 700,340 tons reduced in 1865 gave an average of 11 dwts. 17·4 grs. Of tailings, mullock, and cement 196,422 tons have been passed under the stampers, with an average yield of 4 dwts. 16 grs. to the ton. It appears that not less than 1937 miles of water races have been cut or constructed, at an average cost of 138*l.* per mile, and that the daily quantity of water they divert for useful purposes is 459,281,124 gallons. In 1865 not fewer than 719 gold mining leases were issued, covering 13,918 acres; and the number in force on the last day of December was 1043 for 15,779 acres. Forty-nine water-right licences were issued in the course of the year, the capital to be invested being 75,907*l.* The department estimates that the total value of the gold produced in the colony up to the end of 1865 amounted to not less than 123,992,284*l.*; silver, 2795*l.*; tin, 179,066*l.*; antimony, 25,368*l.*; coal, 2899*l.*; lignite, 205*l.*; kaolin, 7028*l.*; flagging, 600*l.*; slates, 180*l.*; diamonds, 79*l.*; and sapphires, 150*l.*: or a total of 124,210,645*l.* Bismuth, it is stated, occurs at Wombat Creek, in the mining sub-division of Omeo, but little is known on the subject at present. Copper is found on the Thompson river, and the mines there are about to receive a trial at the hands of practical men. Molybdenum is found in the quartz at Yackandandah but not yet worked. The antimony of Heathcote, assayed in London, was found to give 54·35 per cent. of metallic antimony, 8·175 ounces of gold, and 80·050 ounces of silver per ton of 20 cwts. of ore.

TALISKER MINE.—Mr. A. Abrahams, the secretary of the company, states that the quantity of silver-lead shipped per *Harwich* is 479 pigs, weighing 28 tons 17 lbs.; previously this year 330 pigs, weighing 18 tons 2 cwts. 9 lbs.; making a total of 809 pigs, weighing 46 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs. The company has also shipped this year 5620 bags of silver-lead ore, weighing 237 tons 1 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lbs. A new horizontal steam-engine has recently been erected to develope the mines. The engine is about 40-horse power, with a fly-wheel 12 ft. in diameter, and is fed by two large tubular Cornish boilers 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 23 ft. in length. The water can be kept in fork at 4-ft. stroke, but the engine is capable of an 11-ft., and will ordinarily pump water from the mine at the rate of 50,000 or 60,000 gallons per 24 hours. The flat-rods—three in number—comprising 90 ft., were all in thorough working order, although the pumping and winding gear have not yet been completed. The 11-in. pumps will work at the rate of 5 strokes per minute. The engine, which is an imported one from Douglas, of Kirkaldy, was erected by Messrs. Horwood and Ellis. The engine was set in motion without the slightest hitch, and did its work satisfactorily.

ANOTHER MOONTA DIVIDEND.—On May 14 another dividend, of 5*l.* per share, was declared by the Moonta Company, to be paid on June 1.

MAKING A SACRIFICE.—The valuable mining plant of the Corinella Gold Mining Company, comprising seven engines, boilers, puddling machines, trucks, cages, &c., was, at the instance of the mortgages, sold by auction, and knocked down to Mr. Davey, of Ballarat, for the sum of 1590*l.*

WHEAL HUGHES.—The recent discovery of black ore at Wheal Hughes is generally considered by experienced miners the most valuable of any that have been made upon the Peninsula for some time past. The lode is 11 in. wide, composed of black ore of the finest quality, and is to a great extent free from extraneous matter. It is mixed with small portions of asbestos, and is accompanied by a species of agate, which in the mines of the Moonta district is a never-failing attendant upon rich copper lodes. This mine is under the able management of Captain R. Kitto, brother to Captain T. C. Kitto, of the Yelta.

At KARKARILLA a very important discovery has been made—a new lode, yielding rich black ore, having been cut at a depth of 14 fms., in the direction of the Moonta Mine. A fine lode of graphite or plumbago has been cut at the MURNINNIE MINE, on the other side of the Gulf. The copper ore discoveries in the neighbourhood of Franklin Harbour promise to turn out of considerable importance, and we have also heard it said that a discovery of tin has been made somewhere in the same district.—*South Australian Register.*

FORTUNATE MINING.—Two gentlemen went from Bathurst to the Box Ridge, and after inspecting the claim purchased it for 4500*l.* The stone already to grass is expected to return a very large proportion of the purchase-money; and, in a short time afterwards, four lumps of retorted gold, weighing altogether above 1350 ozs., the produce of 5 tons of quartz from this Box Ridge reef, were deposited in the Commercial Bank. This claim adjoins the prospectors' claim, from which 1180 ozs. were obtained about three weeks before, out of 8 tons of quartz.—*Dicker's Mining Record*, Melbourne, May 22.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—The superintendent (May 28) states—"Three horse teams have made one trip to the Blinman Mine, and have brought down 8 tons of ore. I since sent them to the Yuda, and daily expect their arrival at Port Agusta with ore of from 40 to 50 per cent. A few bullock drays have gone up for the purpose of carting between the Yuda and Blinman Mines, which will enable me to keep the horse teams carting between Blinman and Port Augusta." Capt. Anthony (May 19) reports—"Blinman Mine: The shaft tackle and dressing sheds are both complete, and ore dressing is being carried on. The bottom of the 10 fm. level, north of No. 4 shaft, is being stoped by four men. The lode is 8 ft. wide, containing ore of 12 per cent. as broken—an excellent lode. I shall get up the first hauling of ore from this stope next week. The contractors for the 6000 tons of wood for smelting have commenced delivering it. Since my last we have had several showers of rain."

KAPUNDA.—The ore raised in March was 250 tons, of 19¾ per cent. average produce, equal to 51¾ tons of pure copper. The quantity raised in April was estimated at about 180 tons of good percentage. Since the date of last advices 27½ tons of copper had been shipped.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—(Mr. Bland, Clunes, May 25): Return of quartz crushed during April, which includes six weeks' work: Quartz crushed, 6788 tons; ditto per week, 1129 tons; ditto per head per diem, 2 tons 15 cwt.; gold from quartz, 1839 ozs.; ditto pyrites, 106 ozs.; total yield, 1945 ozs.; average per ton, 5 dwts. 8 grains; loss per ton per assay of tailings, 2 dwts. 6 grains. The result of the month shows a slightly diminished quantity of work done, and a diminution in the yield of 12 grains per ton, accounted for from the general run of the quartz being poor, and the large quantity of known poor mineral that had accumulated at the north shaft, 1513 tons of which had been crushed during the month. Next month I think we may look for an improvement in the yield. Some stopes on Robinson's vein south, expected to yield well, will then be in work. Receipts and expenditure for the month were: Nett receipts for gold, 7148*l.*; royalty on alluvial gold, 909*l.*—8057*l.*; total expenditure, 6129*l.*—1928*l.* The sum of 2000*l.* has been divided between the two companies, 1300*l.* to the Port Phillip, and 700*l.* to the Clunes Company. The machinery was all working well, and in good order. The water supply has been abundant throughout the dry season. Remittance, 1250*l.*

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Sydney, May 23: At Lambton Colliery the sales of coal for April amounted to 11,220 tons. Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, reports a material improvement in the arrangements connected with the shipment of the coal. The cranes are all at work, and doing more duty than hitherto. There are seven of these appliances, and the working of them is let, so that we have a contractor interested in getting as many tons of coal shipped as possible. Another important change is a reduction of 3d. per ton in the charge to be made for haulage and craneage. . . The engineer, under whom the Government shoots are to be constructed, is pushing on to have these works under way as soon as possible. They will be the best of the kind in the colony.

FORTUNE COPPER (W.A.)—Mr. Lionel Samson and Captain Penberthy (May 28) say—We have opened up a good mine about Samson's whim-shaft, and shall raise and dress this month 60 tons of lead and copper ores. We have dressed this month 10 tons of copper ore and 50 tons of lead ore. We have a balance of ores at the mine—56 tons of lead ore, and 2½ tons copper ore; and awaiting shipment at Champion Bay 79 tons lead and 33 tons copper ores.

YORKE PENINSULA.—At the Kurilla Mine the sinking of the engine-shaft was progressing, and Capt. Semmens expected to have it finished to the 35 fm. level, and to begin to drive to that depth by the end of May. As soon as the 35 is reached, and a few fathoms driven upon the lode, he proposes to sink a winze from the 25, at the spot where the last discovery of ore was made, to the 35. He reports that some good stones of ore are coming out of the shaft, and continues to express a favourable opinion as to the results of the operations which he is carrying on.

CADIANGULLONG COPPER.—During the month there were sampled 226 tons of ore, of a quality ranging from 5⅜ to 30½ per cent., average 11⅝ per cent., and yielding by assay 26½ tons of fine copper. The workings generally continue to show improvement in the mine. There have been shipped to London, by the *Duke of Sutherland*, 14 tons of fine copper. There were 7 tons more in store at Sydney, 23¾ tons on the road thither, and about 23 tons nearly completed at the works. Ore on hand, 200 tons; wood, 1586 tons.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at Kooringa was 2008 tons, at Kapunda 125 tons, and at Port Adelaide 816½ tons. No return of furnaces at work has been received by this mail. At the date of writing 150 tons of copper were in course of shipment.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Advices from Brazil, received June 30:—

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce for the second eleven days of May amounts to 19,565 oitavas, and has been derived as follows:—

	Oitavas.	Tons of ore.	Oits. p. ton.
From General stamps	12,440	from 1135·2	=10·958
„ Herring ditto, East Bahu	3,480	358·4	= 9·709
„ Lyon ditto, M. and W. Cachoeira	3,645	366·4	= 9·948
Total stamps produce	19,565	1860·0	=10·518

Advices received July 19, *via* Bordeaux, ex steamer *Estramadure*, Morro Velho, June 16:—

PRODUCE.—The gold return for the month of May amounts to 60,454 oits. It has been derived as follows:—

	Oitavas.	Tons of ore.	Oits. p. ton.
From General stamps	34,571	from 3260·8	=10·601
„ Herring ditto, East Bahu	10,025	1008·0	= 9·956
„ Lyon ditto, M. and W. Cachoeira	10,567	1104·8	= 9·564
Total stamps produce	55,163	5373·6	=10·265
From arrastres	2,378		= 0·442
	57,541		=10·707
Praia (stamps and arrastres)	2,913		
Total produce	60,454		

It is gratifying to be able to record the above gold return as the largest monthly produce ever extracted from the company's mines. It may be remembered that in May last year the working of the Bahu Mine was resumed, and that simultaneously with this quite an average produce was obtained from the mines in that month, amounting to 44,220 oits. Nearly the same yield was extracted for the following six months, as may be seen from the following statement:—

June produce amounted to	36,983	oits.
July „ „	33,117	„
August „ „	38,681	„
September „ „	54,020	„
October „ „	48,509	„
November „ „	42,427	„

Or giving an average produce per month of 42,289 oits. The subsequent six months have made the following returns of gold extracted:—

December produce amounted to	60,229	oits.
January „ „	47,052	„
February „ „	46,588	„
March „ „	57,821	„
April „ „	50,046	„
May „ „	60,454	„

Showing an average monthly produce of 53,698 oits., being an average monthly increase of 11,409 oits. above the return of the previous six months, and is much the largest produce ever obtained from the company's mines in any previous six months. This produce is the result of fair stoping throughout both mines, but having a little more sinking than usual in the Bahu Mine.

COST AND PROFIT.—The produce for May being..... 60,454 oits.
Deduct loss melting into bars ..... 299 oits.=60,155 oits.
At 7*s.* 9*d.* per oitava..... £23,310 1 3
Cost—Labour.... Rs. 61,159 $865 } =Rs. 112,402 $695, exchange 25½*d.* 11,942 15 8
Other charges Rs. 51,242 $830 }
Thus showing a profit on the month's working of £11,367 5 7

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD.—Capt. T. Treloar reports—The gold return for May amounts to the pleasing figure of 9959 oits. (1149 ozs. troy), It has been derived as follows:—Marquine, 8565 oits.; Morro de St. Anna, 1394 oits.

COST AND PROFIT.

Produce, 9959 oits, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per oit	£4252	11	6
Working cost (Brazil and England)	2259	3	4½
Profit	£1973	8	1½

During May everything has proceeded very satisfactorily; the weather has been splendid, the health of the force has been good, fair progress has been made in all our works, and the produce, profit, and prospects are very gratifying. The stamping-mill at Maquine has been materially advanced. The wheel-pit has been completed, the water-wheel partly erected, and the walls and roof of the stamp-house are in a forward state.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD.—Capt. T. Treloar reports—The gold return for May amounts to 1533 oits. = to 177 ozs. The operations generally have progressed satisfactorily. The weather has been fine, and the health of the establishment good, and the produce is the highest yet obtained. Three costly shafts, Foster's, Dawson's, and Haymen's, including tramroads, pulleys, horse-whims, &c., are now completed. When the new stamping-mill is ready for working a larger force will be required, and the main object just now of these special arrangements is for our government as to force.

VAL-SASSAM.—T. Rickard, Andeer, July 11: We are to-day going to make a start in the new laveries at Ursera, and if things go on as well as we think we may hope they will, we shall from this time begin to make returns there. In the course of the month we intend starting to work also at Tospino. At Tospino, since last report, the cross-cut San Giovanni has passed through ground which is orey, and forms part of the lode, but is not so good as what has already been passed through at the end of May. The stopes, or rather the openings on the lode north and south from this cross-cut, are producing stuff of pretty good quality for the laveries. The San Giovanni end south has in June entered what appears to be the beginning of a productive run of ground. There seems to be some improvement also in the rock as regards facility for driving; the lode is large, chiefly of sulphate of barytes, with splashes of galena, and against the hanging-wall there is a kind of leader, which besides lead contains fahlerz, very rich in silver. In the past month a very nice pile of the latter has been produced. There is nothing new to report in any other part of the mine. The men of the Torrente and Sopra Torrente galleries have during June been employed on the surface works, but these being now well nigh finished, at least the principal of them, they will soon again return to their places.—Ursera: The middle calcina continues to advance through ground worth 8*l.*, at 10*l.* per fm. It advanced 6·10 metres last. The old or upper calcina gallery made 24 metres of advancement last month; still in old works. The end is opening out a piece of ground from which we reckon on raising by-and-bye a good deal of ore on tribute. The tribute sampling was finished yesterday for the months of May and June, and the results are very satisfactory, especially from one of the new pitches in the western ground, where a rich pile of ore has been raised., As the consequence of the good beginning made in tributing, we are fast getting a very good set of workpeople for that department. For July and August our tributes range from ¼ to ⅛, and there is one pitch at 2*s.* only in 1*l.*

CAPE COPPER.—The directors have received advices from Hondeklip Bay to June 1, and from Cape Town to June 13. No letters from the mines have arrived by this steamer. Early rains had fallen in Namaqualand, and there were signs of a still further abundant supply. The agent at Hondeklip anticipated a good riding season. Sufficient ores was on the beach to load the *Ottawa* (which ship was nearly due there), and 40 tons to be sent, *via* Cape Town, by next steamer. The *Ocean King*, with 615 tons, sailed from Kondeklip on May 8, and is, therefore, now due at Swansea.

GONNESSA.—R. W. Rickard, July 8: San Giovanni Mine: The progress made in Taylor's cross-cut is most satisfactory, it having been lengthened 9·50 metres during the month.—Victor Emanuel Level: The driving of both ends in this level has been suspended during the month; the eastern end on account of the inconvenience caused by the sinking of the engine-shaft, and the western end for the want of men. This end was resumed on the 1st instant, and the eastern end will be re-set in a few days. The stopes over and under this level continue to yield 4½ tons of ore per fathom, but they are suspended for the present, and will not be resumed again till October next. We have, however, set two winzes to sink in the bottom of the stopes under the Victor Emanuel level, one east of the cross-cut, and about 35 metres west of the shaft, to be sunk to the level of Taylor's cross-cut, and from which we intend to make a level eastward, to communicate with the above cross-cut, and to open out the ground for futupe stoping. The other winze, west of the cross-cut (Victor Emanuel) 25 metres, to cut through a bed of limestone, which traverses the main lode in a diagonal direction, to prove the ground under it. We expect this winze will enter productive ground at a depth of 6 metres. San Angelo cross-cut, which was suspended during the last month, has been resumed by six men. The Heneage level, which for the last month has also been idle for want of men, will be resumed this week.—Burra Burra: Last month we were unable to get more than six men, but it has been set to eighteen men for this month, at 10 frs. per cubic metre. The average of the stuff broken here is about 18 per cent.—San Barbe: The western end having now passed through two small cross-cuts, which disordered the ground, is now in a well-defined and promising lode, 4 metres wide and producing 10 tons of ore per fathom. No. 1 winze is being sunk at 20 frs. per cubic metre, and yields 11 tons of ore per fathom, the lode being 2 metres wide. The No. 2 stopes are being worked at 25 frs. per cubic metre; the lode averages 3 metres in width, and is composed of lead, galena, silicate of zinc, with manganese and gossan, producing a large quantity of low-priced ore, from 12 to 14 tons per fathom. We have also commenced a cross-cut north, at a point 40 metres below the present one, and about 70 metres south of same. This cross-cut is not only being made to prosecute the working of the main lode at a greater depth, but also to prove a parallel lode, about 30 metres south of the one now being warked on, and we expect to intersect this new lode at about 40 metres from the entrance.—Acqua Resi: No. 2 winze at San Barbe is down 17 metres, and has been reset to nine men, at 100 frs. per metre; the lode in the bottom is 4 feet wide, and yields 3 tons of ore per fathom. As soon as we have communicated this winze with Emily's level we intend to drive north and south on the lode to make it available for stoping next campaign. Emily's level is being driven by six men, at 90 frs. per metre. The lode in the end is unproductive. St. George's level has been resumed by four men, at 45 frs. per metre; the lode in the end being at present 5 feet wide, and yielding 7 tons of ore per fathom. All the other works in this mine have been suspended for the summer.—Guttura Pala Mine: Enthoven's cross-cut is being driven by six men, at 90 frs. per metre. Nothing further has been done on the lode met with here, and mentioned in our last report. Gracomo's cross-cut has been suspended for the summer.—Monte Zippiri Mine: This mine has been entirely closed for the summer, and left in charge of trustworthy guards.—Monte Cane Mine: The same number of tribute pitches are being worked, with about the same results as usual—60 men and 10 boys, raising from 35 to 40 tons of ore per month, at an average price of 140 francs per ton.—Gonnessa Dressing Floors: The work is being carried on here in a very regular manner; the quantity of ore produced now depending upon the supply from the mines. The aggregate returns for June month was 615 tons. For this month we estimate a production of 325 tons.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alotepeque, May 31: At San Pantaleon the lode in Guadalupe, or 10 fathoms below the deep adit, driving east of No. 2 cross-course, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, calc-spar, and stones of argentiferous blende, of which latter we have saved about ½ ton in the past month. The end continues worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes, east and west of No. 2 trial winze, under this level, is not so productive as it has been. The lode in the east end of the winze is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fathom, of low quality. The lode in San Alfonso, or deep adit level, driving east of No. 2 cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and hard calc-spar, with a small branch of argentiferous blende, worth from 4 to 5 cwts. per fathom. In the stopes east and west of Triguero's winze, below the deep adit, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore of low quality per fathom, having improved during the month. The lode in the stope, west of Lemus's winze, has also somewhat improved, and the lode will now yield about 1 ton of ore of low ley per fathom. The lode in the stope, east of Quejada's winze, has become unproductive, and its working is suspended. Capt. Butler adds that he is most happy to say that from the improvements above described the returns for May will be about 15 or 16 tons of ore.—San Carlos Mine: Fair progress is being made in driving La Esperanza level west from the eastern slope of the hill; the ground is much disorganised by the junctions of several branches; the distance to communicate is about 40 fathoms. In Manuel's winze, sinking below La Esperanza adit, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, gossan, and a little black mundic, going down very regular, but very little has been sunk, in consequence of the water. The new adit cross-cut, now called Cerna's, driving south to cut Carrera's lode 20 fms. under La Esperanza level, is being driven expeditiously through favourable ground, more than 10 fms. having been driven in May. The productiveness of the stopes above San Rafael level is still lessening, as may be expected; the lode is worth on an average 1 ton of ore in a fathom. In the stope below San Rafael adit the lode is worth rather more than 1 ton of ore in a fathom. The lode in the stopes, east of Mateo's winze, above La Esperanza, is yielding ¾ ton in a fathom; not so productive as in the past month. The lode in the stope above La Esperanza level, east of Garcia's winze, is worth 1½ ton of ore of good quality per fathom, and in a new stope, west of Garcia's winze, the lode is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fathom, holding out hopes of improvement. The returns for May are expected to be a ton or two under the estimate, which was 31 tons.—Atutilca Mine: The lode in the shallow adit level, driving west, is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, porphyry, and calc-spar, with spots of blende throughout, but not to value. In the deep adit, driving west Portillo's winze, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of soft porphyry and calc-spar. In Ortiz's winze, sinking under the shallow adit level, on the slide lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of calc-spar and porphyry, with some stones of ore—not enough to value. The stopes are unproductive, and suspended. The returns from this mine for May will be about ⅛ ton of ore. From all the mines the raising will be about 45 tons, and in June (five weeks) the estimate of raising from San Pantaleon is 17 tons; San Carlos, 35 tons: total, 52 tons. At the hacienda de San Jose the reduction operations have been a little delayed from a breakage in the driving-wheel. This has been replaced, and the 31st conducta would be dispatched to Guatemala as soon as possible. The estimated value of this is about $8000, representing the returns of silver from the mines for April and May, and $90 worth extracted from old slimes.

GELLIVARA COMPANY.—The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* states that no less than 97 complaints to the authorities were lodged on July 12 against the Gellivara Canal workmen for debts owing by them in consequence of their inability to obtain payment of their wages from the Gellivara Company. For the trifling sum of a few dollars (a few shillings sterling) many a poor workman will be put to law expenses equal in amount to the wages due to him. Many of the men have considerable claims upon the company; amongst others, there is a young blacksmith to whom more than 685 rixdollars (about 38*l.*) has been due for wages since Nov., 1865, yet he has not been able to obtain a penny.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, July 18: In the 90 west the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, and contains stones of lead ore. The 70 west will produce ½ ton per fm. In the 70 east the lode is about 4 ft. wide, looks exceedingly promising, and producing good stones of lead. The pitches are rather improved. One in the roof of the 80 west will produce 15 cwts. per fm., and another 10 cwts. The pitch in the roof of the 70 west produces 15 cwts. per fm.

BOTTLE HILL.—Joseph Eddy, July 19: The lode in the stope in back of the 34, east of Williams's shaft, is still turning out work of moderate quality; the lode is still about 5 ft. wide. The lode west of the western shaft, in back of the 17 fm. level, is now about 6 ft. wide, not so large as we have had it, but turning out richer work for tin. The tribute ground is turning out about the same quantity of tin per fathom as it has for the last two or three months past.

BRYN GWIOG.—S. Harpur, July 18: The lode in the 102 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, still continues very large, from 6 to 10 ft. wide. Since my last we have met with a large vugh, from which we have abstracted some nice specimens of lead ore: the lode is chiefly composed of fluor-spar and blende, strongly impregnated with lead ore—a fine-looking lode. The lode in the 90 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, much of the same character as last reported on, and worth for lead ore 1¼ ton per fathom. The lode in the same level, driving west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead 2¼ tons per fathom. At this point we are opening out a fine piece of ore ground. I have no particular change to remark in the tribute pitches in this level (the 90) since my last. The lode in the 75 fm. level, driving west from engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, and producing saving work for lead ore. It appears that we are passing through a hard bar of ground, consequently our lode is not so productive just now, but hope in a short time we shall get through this, when we shall again meet with good lead-bearing ground. Brooks's rise, in the back of the 66 fm. level, still continues to look well, and worth for lead ore 4 tons per fathom. Edwards's pitch, in the back of the 75 fm. level, on the north and south lode, is much the same as last reported, worth 2 tons per fathom. We are making fair progress with the sinking of Bramwell's shaft below the 65 yard level, by six men.—Michell's Shaft: We have drawn out the water, cleared up the old stuff, opened out the shaft to its proper size, and are now driving a cross-cut towards the lode from the bottom of the shaft. All other points continue much the same as for some time past. We sold on Thursday last 45 tons of lead.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, June 17: The trials we have been making west from the rise in end of south-west level from middle of incline have been unsuccessful, and the character of the ground became less promising for ore the further we went from the rise, which proves, as I have before stated, that this level is in the run of ore-bearing ground going south from incline. I have been much disappointed by this piece of ground not being more productive, and as far as we have driven in this direction I see nothing in the character of the ground to account for it, except the continual closeness of the joints, which also is the cause of us suspending operations in this end for the present. To make further trial of this piece of ground to the south, I purpose driving out this level where it takes the turn to the west, which will be driving south, and parallel with the joint we have been working on; and when far enough south of the present end turn across to the west, to intersect that joint, and continue to prove it by cross-cuts at intervals, unless we should find it wide enough for driving on. The other north and south joint we are working on in the above level is yielding small lumps of ore, and a good deal of spar. We have communicated the rise from the lower level with the above workings, which has further improved the ventilation. I have put the men from this rise to try a joint in the lower level near the incline, which is containing a little ore. We are still getting some ore from Clark's level by stoping, sinking, &c. The cross-cut driving north-west from No. 2 level, near the incline, has not yet intersected the joint we are driving for. The tributers are getting but little ore this month. We have about 5 tons of ore broken on the mine.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, July 18: No change to notice in our operations underground, except in the 80 fm. level winze west, which we are sinking on tribute, by six men, where the lode is 7 feet wide; 2 feet of which, on the south lode, is producing good stones of copper ore, the remainder is saving work for tin; this is very promising, and looks well for the 90 west; the present appearances fully warrant our expectations of finding a bunch of copper ore in the 90 fm. level west.

CARADON AND PHŒNIX CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, July 19: Very little has been done towards sinking the shaft since the date of my last report, consequently there is no change to notice in the character of the ground. On the 9th instant we disconnected the pumping gear from the old wheel, and on the 12th we attached the rods, bobs, &c., to the new wheel, and it affords me pleasure to inform you that the whole of the new machinery is in good order, and works as well as we could desire. The water underground had risen to the back of the 30 fm. level whilst we were making the alterations, but by the end of the present week it will be all forked out, and on Monday next the underground operations will be resumed, and continue for the future without intermission.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, July 17: The ground in both the winze below the 54 and the rise above the 80 continues just as last reported. The 80, west end, is not yet clear of the influence of the cross-course; the lode still unsettled, about 2 ft. wide, containing black and yellow ore, worth 4l. to 5l. per fathom. In the east end the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, and producing ore to the value of 4l. per fathom.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, July 18: I have no change to notice from underground this week. The quantity of stuff stamped this month is 110 tons. Gold obtained to-day from the amalgamators, 11 ozs. 1 dwt. The weather is very dry, but as yet we have no cause to complain of scarcity of water for the stamps. We have 18 heads going.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, July 19: Victoria Engine-shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level consists of chert, spar, clay, and stones of lead, together a promising lode. The lode in the back, west from the rise, is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The ground in the 40 yard level west is favourable for progress; I expect an improvement in the character as the level is extended.

CORNISH CLAY AND TIN WORKS.—W. H. Willcock, R. Sarjeant, July 19: We have carried our level through the hard run of ground, have driven ahead 10 fms., and are continuing the drivage with energy; the ground being now favourable, we are progressing very satisfactorily. This level will not only command the works of our clay deposits, but by the continuance will also intersect one of our best tin lodes which we have opened, and found some rich stones of tin; the development of this lode, with this large bed of clay about to be laid open will, we trust, place this valuable property in that remunerative position as was as first estimated.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, July 18: The shaftmen are engaged sinking the engine-shaft below the 60, and at the same time carrying down ground for bearers and cistern, which will be required shortly for a fixed lift. The lode in the shaft is about 3 ft. wide, the south part of which is producing stones of grey and yellow copper ore, and I hope ere long to be able to report something good from this point. No change in any other part.

EAST CARADON.—J. Truscott, July 18: Caunter Lode: The 100 east is unproductive; the 90 east is worth 20l. per fm.; the 90 west, stones of ore; and the 80 east, 18l. per fm.—South Lode: The 90 east is worth 10l. per fm.: the 90 west, 10l.; the 80 east, poor; the 70 east, 8l.; and the 70 west, 20l. per fm.—New Lode: The 70 east is worth 6l.; and the 70 west, 8l. per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—I. Richards, July 17: The lode in the 70, west of the old engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, worth ½ ton per fathom: this drivage is for the present suspended, to admit of a winze being sunk below this level. Thomas's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 70, the lode in which is 15 inches wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and a little copper ore.—Thomas's Engine-shaft: In the 70 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 1 foot wide—unproductive. In the 60 east, on the south part of No. 3 lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 60 east, on the north part of No. 3 lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is 15 in. wide, and produces a little copper ore. Buckley's shaft is down a sufficient depth for a 60 fm. level: the drivages east and west will, therefore, be commenced at once on No. 6 lode.—Buckley's Shaft: The 50 west, on No. 6 lode, is suspended to admit of a rise being put up in the back of this level. The lode in the 50 east is worth ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 50 west is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Grose, John Nancarrow, July 16: The 35 cross-cut south is still extending in a congenial channel of ground for the production of lead ores, and letting out a little more water than formerly, which we think to be a good indication, and driving by eight men, at 3l. per fathom. In the adit cross-cut north the ground is a little easier for driving, and now in killas; we hope to intersect something good here before long; this end is now driving by four men, at 95s. per fm. The engine is working well.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips, July 19: The lode in the shallow adit continues very large, 2 ft. of which is producing saving work, with every appearance of an early improvement. In the Chimney Rock deep adit we have intersected a cross-course, which is about 1 ft. wide, underlying west. We have not yet seen the lode on the other side, but hope to do so in the course of a few days. All other parts of the mine are looking just the same as when last reported on.

EAST JANE.—Jas. Seccombe, T. Hodge, July 14: Setting Report: The 48 to drive south, on the western lode, by six men, at 3l. per fm.; the ground is favourable, but the lode is at present poor. To drive a cross-cut west from the 48 south, on the eastern lode, by six men, at 4l. per fm.; this cross-cut is being driven to prove the horse of ground between the two lodes. To drive a cross-cut east from the end of the 36 south, by two men, at 35s. per fm.; this cross-cut will prove whether any of the lode is standing to the east of that driven upon. To sink a winze in bottom of the 36 south, by two men, at 45s. per fm. We have about 3 fms. further to sink to reach the 48; the holing of this is very desirable for the ventilation of that level.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 19: In King's shaft, sinking below the 85, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 85, east of King's shaft, the lode is small and poor. There is no lode taken down in the 85, west of King's, since last reported; it was then worth 7l. per fm. I think the next taking down will show an improvement. There is no change to notice in the 85, west of Hallett's shaft. The stope in the back of the 85, west of Hallett's, is worth 16l. per fm. The stope in back of the 75, east of King's shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The two stopes in back of the 75, west of King's, are worth respectively 8l. and 7l. per fm.

EAST SNAEFELL.—W. H. Rowe, July 18: I have this week measured and set the bargains here and at East Laxey. The 9, at Glencherry shaft, has this month been driven southwards 3½ fms., and north 2½ fms. The lode in the latter forehead is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, made up of hard quartz, soft killas, and a small leader of lead, with some flookan next the hanging-wall. In the south forehead the quartz in the lode is more friable, and of a gossany character, mixed throughout with blende and spots of lead. In the south level I am glad to notice a species of elvan from the footwall side of the lode, which was observable, but not so much developed, nearer and at the surface. I judge this to be a highly important feature, as I believe dykes or bands of ground of this character have more to do with the formation of deposits of ore, in many instances, than even slides or cross-veins, and which the future of this mine, when further deepened and extended, I think will show. We cannot do better, in my opinion, than to continue driving the 9 in both directions for another month; and should we meet with favourable ground northwards I would again suggest making this level into an adit level, by driving towards and from the main river, the expense of which would be more than saved in the better arrangement of the pitwork, &c., in the event (as now appears probable) of making the present shaft, the main shaft. The appearances and prospects at the north adit and at Glen Dhoo have undergone little change in the past month.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Peter Casley, July 18: We have fixed drawing-lift to the bottom of Phillips's engine-shaft, extended the 20 fm. level 6 ft. west of shaft; we have a kindly lode in the end, 8 inches wide. The branch of tin in the winze below the 10, west of this shaft, is still looking well, and holding down; when the winze is communicated to the 20, present appearances lead us to believe we shall have some good paying tin ground laid open. We shall have the skip-road ready to draw from the bottom of the shaft by the end of the week. At North Bosorne the lode in the 30 east is 2 ft. wide, very kindly; this end is 4 fms. behind the winze below the 20, in which there is a good tin lode. At the setting-day, on Saturday next, we intend putting more men in the winze and also the end, so as to effect a communication as soon as possible. We have no doubt there is a long run of tin ground here. At Cranjack shaft, sinking below the 20, the lode is 18 in. wide, but not to value. In the 20 east the lode is 10 in wide, and poor. In the bottom of the 10, east and west of the shaft, we have a very kindly lode, 12 in. wide, with good stones of ore. On Wheal Venton lode, as we are clearing east, we find the tin ground is lengthening in the bottom. We have ten men and two boys working on tin ground here. This lode has every indication of being a most productive one. We have 16 men working on tribute.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 18: The lode in the engine-shaft is small, but is producing stones of ore and a little tin. The lode in the 85 west is 2 ft. wide, producing ore and tin, worth from 8l. to 10l. per fathom. The lode in the rise above this level is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 east is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, of quartz and prian, which produces strong yellow ore and mundic. We are pushing on the 75 cross-cut north, but there is no change to notice. The lode in the stope below the 75 west is worth for ore and tin 10l. per fathom. The stope below the 65 is worth for ore and tin 6l. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, July 18: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140; fair progress is being made. In the 140, east of Homersham's shaft, the ground in the cross-cut driving north is mixed with capel and branches of quartz, and letting out water freely; by present indications we believe the lode is within 2 or 3 ft. The stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's rise, is worth 14l. per fm. The stope in back of the 130, west of Barkell's winze, is worth 6l. per fm. The stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's winze, has fallen off in value, worth 16l. per fm.

— J. Richards, July 19: Homersham's shaft continues to be sunk in favourable ground, and fair progress is being made. In the 140 cross-cut north the ground has become favourable for progress, together with an increase of water, indicating the near approach to the lode, and this point is hastened on for its intersection. The lode in the stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's rise, is worth 14l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 130 east, west of Barkell's winze, the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's winze, is worth fully 16l. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 18: We have stopped the engine this morning, and calculate on having the pumpwork drawn up against to-morrow morning. We have stripped down John's shaft from the 50 to the 20; the materials that are above the 20 we shall be able to take up faster than the water will rise. There is no alteration in the ground in the adit level south since last reported, as there has not been much done in the end.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, July 18: The 130 south, on the west lode, is yielding a small quantity of saving work, and looking exceedingly well for improvement. The 130 south, on the east lode, is unproductive. The north end, on this lode, is yielding 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. We have discontinued taking down the lode behind the 130 south end, and put the men to stope the back of the 130 north for the purpose of carrying air to the north end men; the lode here will yield ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. We have resumed driving the 115 north, on the east lode, and when it shall have been sufficiently advanced we shall put a winze through to the level below. We have suspended the 115 north, on the west lode, for the present, and are engaged cross-cutting west to ascertain whether any more lode is standing in that direction. The two stopes in the back of this level are each yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no change in the 100 north winze. The two stopes in the back of this level are yielding ½ ton and 7 cwts. per fm. respectively. The 45, north from engine-shaft, is at present unproductive of lead ore to value, but looking well for an early improvement. There is no change in the 45 north stope, and the same remark will apply to our tribute department. We regret to state we had an accident here last Thursday night, by which the crown and pinion wheels of our whim and crushing-engine were broken. The castings, however, have just arrived from the foundry, and we shall be all right and to work again at about 5 o'clock in the evening.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, July 19: Our setting, on Saturday, was as follows:—The 31 end to drive west, by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm. The 21 end to drive east, by four men, at 4l. per fm. The 11 end to drive east, by six men, at 7l. per fm. A stope in back of the 11 east, to four men, at 3l. 15s. per fm. In the 31 west we have a cross-course composed of flookan and mundic, the same in appearance as the ore in the 21 west, east of the shoot of ore taken away between the 11 and 21 fathom levels, and the end west of shaft 33 fms. 3 ft. The 21 east is 2 fms. 2 ft. east of cross-cut; it is the same in value as it was last week. The 11 east is 4 fms. 1½ ft. east of cross-cut, the lode looking much the same as for some time past. The stope in back of the 11 east is also without change since last reported upon.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., July 14: The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, still continues of a very favourable description for minerals, in which we have just passed through one of the small branches first met with in the level above; at this point it is considerably improved, being composed of friable quartz, mundic, and good quality ore. There is no particular change in the appearance of any other point in operation since last reported on; the lode yielding invariably from 2 to 3, 4 and 6 tons of ore per fathom. We are busily engaged in preparing for our next sampling, which we calculate will be over 200 tons of ore.

GOTHIC.—J. Lester, July 18: The lead ore in the 30 continues to yield without alteration since my last report. The lode, however, in the 25 is looking better than I have before seen it. In my next, from present appearances, I am of opinion that I shall be able to report the yield per fathom. No alteration in the 17 fm. level cross-cut.

GREAT CARADON.—S. Harpur, July 14: The ground in the shaft is a little harder than it has been for some time past. The engine and pitwork are in good working order.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 17: In the main engine-shaft the lode continues much as last reported, being large, and worth mainly for blende 70l. per fathom. We do not yet know the full size of the lode in the 210, driving north of the Welsh shaft, but have already proved it be large, worth in the part we are carrying 50l. per fathom for lead and blende. The 190 end is good, and continues to be worth 80l. per fathom. The end in the 180 is at present poor. In the 165 we have a large lode, but have not yet proved its full size; the end is looking well, worth fully 120l. per fathom. We intend commencing a sump in the bottom of this level after another month, where the lode is rich for lead and blende. The 145 is without change. The 110 end, driving north into new ground, continues steadily to improve; lode 4 feet wide, worth 130l. per fathom, and decidedly more promising. Some of the stopes above this level are not looking quite so well, but the general produce from this part of the mine continues good. In the sump sinking below this level, at the south end of the ore ground, the part of the lode we are carrying is worth 6 tons of lead and 10 tons of blende per fathom. The risings and sinkings between the day-level and the 110 have holed most successfully, thereby completing this entire line of sump. We hope to commence in the course of next month the sinking of the main shaft below the 110 in the heart of the ore ground. We have decided improvements in the 80, 70, and 60 ends, driving north of Dumbell's, and in the 50 south. The lode in the 80 is now worth 3 tons of lead and 5 tons of blende per fathom; and the sump sinking below this level, south of Dumbell's, is worth 150l. per fathom. The 70, which has for a long time been poor, is, we hope, coming to some connection with the ore ground now being opened up in the 80 and 110 below. The 60 north is now worth 50l., and the 50 south 40l. per fathom, with appearances of greater promise. In the south ground the copper levels continue mostly as last reported, excepting the 190, which is now producing 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. At Glenroy the work is progressing satisfactorily. The shaft is being enlarged from surface downwards, and the new wheel will be completed this week. We expect to have the rods, &c., in working order, and the mine in full work in six weeks time.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—Wm. Rich, T. Rich, J. Tredinnick, July 18: The 70, west of Sleggan's shaft, is improving, and yielding good saving work. The winze in bottom of the 70 is poor at present. The ground in the 70 cross-cut, north of Sleggan's shaft, is looking very congenial for producing copper, and think we are within a few fathoms of intersecting the lode. The stopes are looking much as usual. The lode in the bottom of Butler's shaft has a strong and kindly appearance, but not rich; the indications, however, are excellent, and we think the lode will improve.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 18: The engine-shaft is now down upwards of 11 fms. below the 72, and we have just commenced driving levels at this depth north and south. Owing to the dryness of the season, and the increased feed of water during the last fathom of sinking, we are unable to keep the bottom of the shaft dry, and have, therefore, put the men to do the timbering and sheathing in the shaft necessary for the new levels, by which time, in all probability, we shall be able to pump out the water. The lode continues as last reported, 6 feet wide, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm., but is more kindly and promising in appearance; we expect to break good ore as soon as the levels are opened out. The lode in the 72 north is 5 feet wide, worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. Having holed the 72 south with the 60, we have resumed driving the ends in both these levels. In the 72 south the lode is at present divided, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; and in the 60 the end is at present passing through a slide; we expect shortly an improvement in both these levels.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, July 18: Since the last meeting of the adventurers we have commenced to sink a new trial shaft in the western ground, which is now about 6 feet below the adit level, and will, probably, intersect the No. 1 lode at from 10 to 12 fathoms deeper. We may be able to sink this shaft 3 or 4 fathoms deeper, but an engine is required before much can be done. This lode is opened upon at the adit for about 3 fathoms, where it is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, composed of a beautiful gossan, spar, and prian, with very fine stones of silver-lead, and, I believe, will be found a very productive and valuable lode. On the lode last cut in the adit we have driven about 13 fathoms, and it is still split up with good branches of lead in places. I recommend continuing this end to intersect two or three lodes, one being the Peru silver lode, from which we sold nearly 200l. worth of silver some time ago, and which has yielded large quantities in the adjoining sett. The blende pitches on the big lode are yielding about 40 tons per month, and the quantity will be considerably increased when we get the crusher at work. We have, however, just sold upwards of 50 tons, at 55s. per ton, and shall sample to-day above 40 tons more of very good quality.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, H. Tregoning, July 14: In the cross-cut at the 75, south of Hill Brothers engine-shaft, the ground has been a little stiffer for driving the last day or two, which we believe will not continue, as the elvan indicates a change by its appearance for an improvement; the water is abounding largely, and increasing as we make progress. The 63 cross-cut, south of the shaft, is carrying on with all speed; ground much the same during the week, and the water constantly issuing from the end.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—W. Rich, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, July 14: The lode in the 130 end, east of Offord's shaft, maintains its size and kindly character, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom; we are urging on the end by six men. Harvey's shaftmen have hitherto been employed in the 130, but they are now engaged putting pitwork in good order, and making preparations to replace some of the defective pumps at the engine-shaft before commencing to drive the 150. The stopes in back of the 130 will yield 8 tons of ore per fm.; we have suspended the sinking in the bottom of this level till the lode is drained. There is no lode yet intersected in the 120 cross-cut south; the ground looks congenial, and is intermixed with branches of mundic and blende. The lode in the 110, east of Offord's, carries good stones of ore; the elvan is entirely out of the end. We have commenced to drive the 100, east of Walker's, on the south lode, which at present is small and poor, but not unkindly. The south lode in the 90 end, east of Walker's, yields good stones of tin of a kindly character. There has been no lode taken down in the 90, west of Fielding's, during the past week. The lode in the winze at the 90, west of Rawling's shaft, is taking its regular underlie north, and yields saving work for the stamps.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Julian, S. Harris, J. James, July 16: The cross-cut at the 204, north from Metal shaft, is driven about 10 ft. north; the ground is promising for the lode, which we expect to reach in about 2 fms. more driving. The lode in the 194 east is about 15 inches wide, worth 25l. per fathom. The lode driving west from No. 2 winze is about 1 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. In holing No. 2 winze with the 194 fm. level west, we find the lode in two parts; we are therefore driving a little north in the end to prove the north part. The lode in the 184 east is about 2 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. In No. 3 winze, sinking below this level, a floor of hard ground is come in, which has contracted the lode; it seems to be wearing out, and shortly we may expect the lode to again open out and become more productive. The 174 east is driving on a lode about 2½ ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the 184 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 70l. per fathom. The lode in No. 3 winze, in the bottom of this level, is 4 ft. wide, worth 60l. per fathom. The lode in No. 4 winze, in the bottom of this level, is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 70l. per fathom. We have still a good lode in stoping the bottom of the 174 fm. level, to bring back the water to Ivey's, about 2½ ft. wide, worth 40l. per fathom. The stopes in this part of the mine are still productive, and in no case does the lode exceed 5 ft., about an average of 2¼ ft. wide.—Ivey's Shaft: The lode and branches are compact, and producing rich stones of tin; the lode is not yet well defined, worth 50l. per fathom. The lode in the 174 west end is about 3 ft. wide, worth 40l. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is about 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in the 162 west is not yet clear off the slide, it requires about 6 ft. more driving to have the lode the height of the end, it is about 3 ft. wide, now worth 15l. per fathom. The stopes in this part of the mine are looking well. The lode in the 157 west is 4½ ft. wide—a very kindly lode. The bob pits and ground for rods at the 147 are nearly completed, which we shall immediately begin to fix. Edwards's shaft is free from water, and we have begun to sink the thaft by nine men. Woolf's engine is set to work, and we shall now begin to fix the new stamps axles. We shall sell our usual quantity of tin this week; we have been delayed a day or two in consequence of changing pitwork for Woolf's. The machinery throughout the mine is in good working order.

HALLENBEAGLE.—Wm. Bawden, July 14: At Pinniger's we have cut plat at the 67, cased and divided the shaft from the 56 to the 67, and shall set to-day to sink the shaft below the 67. In the 56, west of said shaft, the lode at present is small, producing stones of ore. In the 56 east the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 3l. per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is small and poor. In the cross-cut, north of Pinniger's, the end is very porous, and from the character of the ground it is congenial for copper ore. At Reed's shaft, sinking below the 53, the lode in the east end is disordered by a cross branch, at present worth 5l. per fathom. In the 53, east of Reed's shaft, the lode is split into two branches, worth 4l. per fm. In the 53, west of said shaft, we have holed to No. 1 winze; lode 9 inches wide, producing a little copper ore, but not to value. No. 2 winze, west of Reed's, is worth 4l. per fm. At Robert's shaft, sinking below the 43, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The 43 end, west of Roberts's shaft, is poor. In the 33 end, west of Robert's, we have cut north, and have seen the north lode; it is 18 in. wide, producing mundic, blende, and a little ore. Bawden's shaft, sinking below the 43, is being sunk as fast as the water will allow us; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 3l. per fm. In No. 1 winze, west of said shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 3l. per fm. No 2 winze, west of Bawden's, is about down. We have commenced to drive west to meet the 53 end, east of Reed's; the present end is worth 4l. per fm. The winze east of Bawden's is also down to water; at present worth 3l. per fm. In the 40, east of King's, the lode is 6 in. wide, containing spots of copper ore. The 43, east and west of cross-course, on Oats's lode, at present is poor.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, July 13: There is an improvement in stope No. 1 at Scar Head to-day; the ore is setting nearly to the bottom of the limestone. I believe we will have a better mine in a few fathoms eastward. Nos. 2 and 3 stopes are each worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in back of the drift west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. Lock's level has been a little easier to drive this week. No alteration at Trough. I send samples for sale of 24 tons of ore including duty.

LADY BERTHA.—F. C. Harpur, J. Metherell, July 19: We are still cutting through the lode in the 30 east, now in between 5 and 6 feet; so far as seen, it is composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 12l. per fm. There is a large quantity of water issuing from this end. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 30 is about 3 ft. wide, composed of ore, peach, quartz, and mundic, worth of the former 4 tons, or 12l. per fathom. In the 41 east the lode is between 3 and 4 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and quartz, intermixed with ore. Other parts of the mine much the same.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, July 14: We are through the lode I referred to in last week's report; it is about 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, peach, and spar, a very promising looking lode, and the ground favourable for driving.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, July 14: Old Mine: The lode in the 80 east end is producing a plenty of mundic, blende, and some good stones of copper ore; in this level west the lode is very large, producing mundic, blende, and good stones of copper ore.—West Mine: In the 20 west end the lode is producing good stones of yellow copper ore.

MINERA UNION.—Wm. T. Harris, July 19: Douglas's Shaft: The sinking progresses as usual; the ground consists of shale and spar; the water is moderately easy.—Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the rise in back of the 80 yard level north is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of lead. The ground in the cross-cut towards the red vein consists of black limestone of a promising character. No. 1 pitch in the back of this level is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm. No. 2 pitch is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The ground in the big cross-cut consists of white limestone, and from appearances we are not far from a vein.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 70 yard level north is 2 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom, and very promising.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, July 18: The lode in the 72 east is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, red iron, and spots of grey ore, and letting out water freely, which makes it very troublesome for driving; the country is a stiff killas, congenial for producing ore. In the winze sinking below this level we have not yet met the main part of the lode under the slide; spots of ore are occasionally to be seen, which will, undoubtedly, lead to the main part of the lode. In the stopes in the bottom of the 32 east, on the north part of the lode, we have not yet got through the floor referred to in my last far enough to say much respecting the value of the lode under; there is, however, at present to be seen a large lode, with good spots of ore in it. We shall have dressed a parcel of copper ore, about 40 tons.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, July 17: The ground in the engine-shaft has further improved for sinking. We are making good progress towards the 130. The lode in the 120 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. for copper; there is a large stream of water issuing from the end, which we look on as a favourable indication. We have holed the rise over the 107. We shall resume driving the 107 west in a few days; this level will go under the shoots of ore gone down in bottom of the 86, Bread and Cheese shaft. We have no other change in the mine.

NANTY.—July 18: In the stope in the back of the 10, 35 fms. north of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 13 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In stoping north of the winze below the deep adit, 30 fms. north of Boundary, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, yielding on an average about 11 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The dressing goes on as usual.

NEW CORNISH.—J. Richards, July 19: Latchley Consols: The 60, east of the engine-shaft, has been driven during the past month principally by the side of the lode, which shows ore where cut into worth 1 ton per fathom, and is kindly. The lode will now be taken down close home to the present end of the drivage. In the 50 east, and east of Sleep's winze, the lode continues a good course of ore, worth 4 tons, or 30l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 50 east, and east of Sleep's winze, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east, and east of the cross-course, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and some good ore. The lode in the stope in back of the 40 east is worth 2¼ tons of ore per fathom.

NEW CROW HILL.—Capt. Trelease, July 17: The 70 east by six men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, hard and compact, mostly mundic and quartz, with stones of lead ore. The 55 east by two men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; here we have passed through a cross-course about 6 ft., and the lode is now 3 ft. wide, very regular, composed of white iron, capel, carbonate of lime, mundic, and stones of lead ore—looking better. No. 1 stope, in back of the 55, a fine-looking lode, but not so rich as last reported; set to six men, at 30s. per fathom, and 5l. per ton. No. 2 stopes set to six men, at 30s. per fathom, and 5l. per ton. for lead, worth 12l. per fathom. No. 3 stopes set to six men, at 30s. per fathom, and 5l. per ton for lead; the lode here is very large in places, and well mixed—a magnificent looking lode, worth 14l. per fathom. The 35 east is set to two men, at 4l. 5s. per fathom, producing fine stones of lead. Louisa shaft is set to nine men, at 35l. per fathom; the ground appears gradually changing for the better. This month's lead weighed 11 tons 20 cwts. 1 qr., at 21l. 2s., amounting to 252l. 8s. 11d., and amounted to scores of pounds more than we wanted for pay.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, July 19: The lode in the 80, west of the cross-course, is looking a shade better; it is 4 ft. wide, with spots of ore in it. In the 60 fm. level end west there has been a horse of killas in the lode for the last 2 fms., but is now almost gone out again, and am of the opinion that the lode will soon improve. The stopes both in the bottom and back of this level are yielding over 2 tons of ore per fm. The men are making rapid progress sinking the new shaft below the 51; it is already down 6 fms.; we are sinking by the side of the lode, in order to make great dispatch. The rise in the back of the 51 will be communicated with the 40 to-morrow, when the men will commence stoping. The lode in the 51 west is not looking so well as it did, being now in the unproductive piece of ground met with in the level above, which lasted about 3 fathoms. The 51, driving east, is producing good stones of ore—a kindly lode. The stope in the back of this level will produce over 2 tons of ore per fm.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—Richard Pryor, July 18: Towan Lode: The lode in the adit level west continues just the same as when last reported on.—Lead Lode: This lode is about 60 fms. north of the tin lode, and, as far as yet seen, it is full 3 ft. wide, composed principally of a fine lead gossan, with rich stones of lead intermixed. We have now sunk on its course about 4½ ft. below surface; samples of the stuff broken at this point I have forwarded to the office. The lode is all in whole throughout the set, and, from the character and indications, I think it an important discovery. It will take us about a week to clear off a portion of the cliff, after which we shall at once begin to sink on the course of the lode.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—Wm. Hancock, July 17: Old Sump-shaft: We have dropped the lift 7 fms. below the 70, forked the water, cased and divided the shaft down to that depth, and commenced clearing the shaft towards the bottom level. No. 2 stope, in the back of the 60 west, is finished, and the men placed in stope in the bottom of the 60 east. The stope or rise in the back of the 43, on No. 3 lode, at new engine-shaft, not quite so productive. Other places much the same as last reported on.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD.—J. Blamey, July 18: I am happy to be able to report a nice improvement in the mine. The new lode, discovered about three weeks since by driving the 20 cross-cut south, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. It is the prettiest lode I ever saw in the mine; not so rich as the caunter, but more likely to be lasting. Its run is 26° east of south; it is about 3 ft. wide, and, for the 3 or 4 fms. driven on, it is more uniformly productive than anything we have hitherto had. We have now begun to drive west from the cross-cut, on the same lode, where it is 4 ft. wide, producing good saving work; this lode has never been seen before, and is whole to surface. We have a cross-cut extended towards

it in the level above (the 10), and I have put some men in the end to intersect it as speedily as possible, and expect to reach it in a week or ten days, as it is only a fathom or two ahead. The 10 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, letting out water, and easy ground for driving. No other change to report.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Paull, July 18: In the past week, while engaged in taking down part of the south side of the lode in the engine-shaft, we discovered some very rich stones of tin, but we have not yet opened on it sufficiently, so as to ascertain whether or not it is a defined branch in the lode, or merely a deposit. The other or north part of the lode is much the same as last reported, yielding some rich stones of yellow copper ore, but not to value.

NORTH DOWNS.—John Grenfell, July 17: In the 50 cross-cut, south of King's shaft, we have this day intersected what we believe to be Good Fortune lode; it is, so far as seen, about 2 ft. wide, composed principally of spar and mundic, and sprigs of copper ore throughout. It has drained all the water which was previously coming from the cross-course, and, as a proof of the strength of the lode, it changed the bearing of the said cross-course at the point of intersection 20°. The character of the ground about it is very good for mineral, and we have put the men to open on it, so we shall be in a position to let you know more about it in a week's time.—Bennetts' Shaft: The cross-cut north of this shaft, in the 70, is progressing satisfactorily, and we cannot be many feet from the lode, as the character of the ground is changed, being highly mineralised, and the flow of water has so much increased within the last day or two that it has drained half of that which was coming from the level above, east of shaft. We look on this as a favourable indication for making ore in the 70, and are anxiously looking for the result.

NORTH DOWNS.—John Grenfell, July 19: We have cut the lode in the 70, at Bennetts's shaft, and so far as cut into (which is 1 ft.) it is composed principally of mundic and spar, with spots of copper ore, but not to value; it has drained nearly the whole of the water from the 60, and I have put men to clear up the level preparatory to sinking a winze below that level, where there is a branch of ore which will pay for sinking. The lode in the 50 cross-cut is getting more regular as it gets off the cross-course; it is now 3 ft. wide, very regular, and producing stones of ore, with a promising appearance.

NORTH JANE.—J. Rowe, July 18: Leed's engine-shaft is still sinking in the elvan, which has improved for sinking during the last week. We shall make greater progress with the improvement in the ground, and shortly get through the elvan shaft; now sinking by 12 men, at 36l. per fm., and in the last few feet sunk we have passed through several branches of mundic and spar, which are good indications. The engine, &c., is in capital order.

NORTH LEVANT.—J. Bennetts, J. Thomas, July 18: The 115, east of Law's shaft, is driving at 2l. per fm.; lode worth 2l. per fm. The 115 west is driving at 1l. 5s. per fm.; lode producing a little tin, but not to pay. In the cross-cut driving at the 100 east we have cut Wheal Game lode, which produces a little tin, but from the influence of the Guide it is small, and not properly defined; it, however, presents a similar appearance at this point as at the level above. The 100 west is driving at 1l. 15s. per fm.; lode about pay for driving. The 100 is driving east, on the north lode, at 3l. 5s. per fm.; lode worth 2l. per fm. The 80 is driving east, on Wheal Game lode, at 1l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 5l. per fathom. We have 23 pitches working on tribute, varying from 12s. to 18s. in 1l.

NORTH MINERA.—A. W. Thomas, July 18: We have seen more spar and spots of mundic in the cross-cut, driving north at the 60, during the past week than we have before seen, and from the general appearance of the ground I feel sure we are not far from the lode. The stopes in the back of the 25 west are now too poor to work; therefore, I have put the men to drive the 25 east upon the course of the lode, where there is now a nice leader of ore upon the north wall. By driving on this level a short distance I expect to get into the run of ore seen in the back of the 25 west.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian and Son, Richard Angove, Francis Hosking, July 19: The 216, both east and west of Doctor's shaft, is again drained, and the men are busily engaged in clearing the rubbish. The back of this level will pay for stoping. The lode in the western end, which we intend to resume driving at once, is large, and we have broken from it some copper and tin ores of good quality. In the 205, west of winze, east of Pearce's shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, and worth for copper rather over 8l. per fathom, with appearances indicating further improvement. In sinking in the bottom of the 194, at about 50 fathoms east of Pearce's shaft, we have met with a good bunch of copper ore, worth about 15l. per fathom. There is no level under this, nor driven to within a long distance of it, and the discovery may, therefore, be one of great importance. In a winze sinking under the 110, east of Pressure shaft, on the caunter lode (now down 1½ fathom), the lode is about 2 feet wide, and producing copper worth 4l. per fathom. In a winze sinking under the 120, east of Pressure shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, the winze being down 4½ fms., and opening tribute ground. In a winze sinking below the 130, east of Pressure shaft, on the main lode, now down 10 feet, the lode is 8 feet wide, very kindly in appearance, and producing a little yellow copper ore. This lode is standing unexplored below the last-named point, for a length of 120 fathoms, in a part of the mine where large masses of copper were met with in the shallower workings, which gave good dividends—that is, from the point of the "horse," where the caunter lode branches off east to the great cross-course; we have, therefore, strong reasons for expecting large and profitable deposits of copper in this unexplored ground.—Eastern District: The only exploring operation in this part of the mine at present is the driving of the 140, west of the engine-shaft cross-cut, on the south lode, which is about 4 feet wide, and producing a little copper ore. There is no alteration worthy of particular notice in the tin stopes or copper pitches. We have to notice that a considerable reduction has been made in the expenditure of the mine in every department. We beg to say, in conclusion, that in our opinion the old mine will do well again, by giving development to the points to which we have referred, when the discovery of copper is the object more particularly aimed at.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, July 18: The shaftmen have finished casing and dividing the engine-shaft from the 40 to the 50, also resumed the driving of the 50 west; the lode in the present end is 2 feet wide, and has a very encouraging appearance: the ground is favourable for driving, and we hope to make good progress in driving this end under the vugh cut in the 40 above, where we do expect to meet with a good deposit of lead, as the indications in the 40 bespeak everything that can be desired for a rich lode. The 20 fm. level cross-cut is driven south of Rye's shaft 2 fms.; the ground is favourable for driving, and all energy has been used to push this cross-cut out to see the new south lode; it is the general opinion that when the new south lode is cut it will prove productive. We have three men cross-cutting to find the back of the iron lode, but expecting to find it everyday, almost hourly, in the adjoining mine, Duchy and Perue Mines; the lode is very large, and varying in size from 1 to 11 fms. in width; it is a large masterly lode, and all energy is used to find the back of the great iron lode.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, T. Jenkin, July 19: Treslidder's Shaft: The 120 is driven east of shaft about 11 fms., and is now within 8 or 9 ft. of where we met with the courses of ore in the level above. The lode in the 110 east has for some time been producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom; but at this time it is a little disordered, and not so good; but, looking at the eastern shoot of ore in the 100, a great improvement may be daily expected at this point. The lode in the 100 east has, within the last day or two, very much improved in appearance and character. The last 2 fathoms in driving the 90 east has been worth full 15l. per fathom, but the lode in the end at this time is not so good for ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, and just over this end, which is down 4 fms. below the level, is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, for the whole of the sinking; this speaks well for the 90 end resuming its former value.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, July 17: The main lode in the 62 fathom level end, east of Murchison's shaft, is about 6 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, mundic, and occasionally stones of ore. We have suspended this end for the present, and resumed the driving of Mayne's cross-cut north at the 30, west of trial shaft, where there are good indications of being near the lode.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—J. Phillips, July 19: Parker's shaft is now down to the 48, and we purpose taking the men from the 31 fm. level end next week, and putting them to case and divide the shaft to the bottom, also in cutting plat, so that we may continue sinking with all speed. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is full 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan; a more splendid-looking lode cannot be seen without a course of ore. There is no change in any other part.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, J. Thomas, July 14: The lode in bottom of the sump-shaft produces occasional stones of tin; ground favourable for sinking. The 130 east, on Skimmer's south lode, is worth 8l. per fm. The 130 winze, on Skimmer's south lode, is worth 15l. per fathom. The 130 west, on Martin's lode, is worth 20l. per fm., but we have no north wall, and expecting Skimmer's main lode to be very near, also the junction of killas and granite, this looks well for a large deposit of tin. The 120 west is worth 8l. per fathom; this level has not improved on getting near the junction as anticipated, but having had a tolerable improvement under the same conditions at the level above, and now having a good improvement under similar conditions in the level below, we still expect an improvement. The 100 east end, on Skimmer's south lode, east of Bragg's cross-course, is worth 12l. per fm.; in this level east, on the copper lode, there is no change; lode producing stones of ore. Cobbler's lode, in the bottom of this shaft, is worth 18l. per fm. In the 90 north nothing new has been cut; ground favourable for driving.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, J. Richards, July 19: We have cleared Gutierrez' shaft of stuff to the bottom, which is down to the 32, to the west of the shaft; the whole of the lode is stoped away from the 10 to the 32, and from the shaft west to the cross-course, and as deep in the bottom of the 22 as they could go for the water, where the lode is 2 ft. wide for copper and tin, and which we cannot make available until we have sunk the shaft 10 fms. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting plat, and making the necessary preparations for sinking the shaft, which will be done with all possible speed. The lode in the 26 fm. level end west is at present split up in two branches, but in extending the level about 2 fms. west they will form a junction, and also be then under the run of tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 16, west of cross-course. Our tributers are working well, and earning fair wages. We purpose selling on Tuesday next about 4 tons of tin. At our next setting-day, which will be Friday, the 27th, we intend setting a cross-cut to drive south to cut Penhale and other lodes from Hollingsworth's engine-shaft, and also a cross-cut to drive south to cut the same lodes, east of Sanford's shaft, as the Penhale lode is in whole ground below the bottom of the adit level. In driving the two named cross-cuts south we have a good chance of opening an entirely new mine in whole ground to adit level by the trifling expense of driving cross-cuts. We also intend to set the 32 fm. level ends, east and west of Gutierres' shaft, as we are very much pleased with the prospects of the lode at that point. Our pumping-engine and steam-stamps are working well.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, July 17: We hope to have our engine, boiler, &c., complete, so as to be enabled to set it to work by the end of this month.

PROSPER UNITED.—J. Nicholls, July 18: The lode in the 90, west of Louisa's, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 90, west of Hand's, is disordered and poor. The 80, west of Hand's, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in bottom of this level is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 70 fm. level, west of Hand's, is producing saving work for tin and copper. The 60 and 50, west of Hand's, are producing saving work for copper and tin. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

REDMOOR.—J. Taylor, July 19: There is no change to notice in the 52 east. We are breaking some very good black copper ore and silver-lead stuff from the back and bottom of this level. This is, I think, too far east to have been seen in the 40. If it continues in the back we shall run a rise through to the 40.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, July 17: Last Saturday being the setting-day for July, the following bargains were taken:—Gilliman's engine-shaft to sink, by nine men, at 18l. 13s. per fathom; sunk last month 1 fm. 4 ft.; more would have been sunk but for erecting the air-machine, casing and dividing the shaft, &c. The ground is of the most promising appearance, containing strong branches of spar, gossan, and prian. Sunk in Grady's shaft last month 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in. The men were employed part of the month in bringing down a piece of ground north of the shaft, preparatory to driving east and west on the course of the lode; set to drive and stope west of the shaft, as directed, to five men, at 4l. 4s. per fathom. From present appearances, I expect we shall break some good ore from this bargain. A contract to take down a piece of ground north of the shaft, to five men, at 3l. per fathom; as soon as this contract is completed we shall commence driving east on the course of the lode.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM.—R. F. Treweeke, July 19: The lode in the 100 end, east of Ransom, is worth 8l. per fm.; the lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 90 east is worth 9l. per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 10l. per fm.. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 90 is worth 18l. per fm. The lode in the 85 end east is large and promising, worth 12l. per fm.; the lode in the stopes in back is worth 10l. per fathom.—Engine Shaft: The sinking under the 170 is not progressing as had been hoped, harder ground than was anticipated having been met with. The lode in the bottom of the 170, east of said shaft, is worth 25l. per fm.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, R. Knuckey, July 14: At our usual survey, to-day, the following work was set:—Ellen's shaft to sink below the 90, by eight men and four boys, at 21l. per fm. The lode yields stones of ore, and, but for the ground being harder, would have been down to the 100 by this time, but we expect to be down in a fortnight. The 90 to drive east of Ellen's, by six men, at 3l. 15s. per fm.; there is not ore enough yet to value, but we expect to get into a better part of the lode shortly. A winze to sink below the 80, by two men, at 3l. per fm. Two stopes in back of the 80, by four and two men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom each, and each worth 6l. per fm. The 20 to drive west of Ellen's, by two men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; the lode looks very promising. The 80 to drive west by six men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is small, but yields a little ore. The 70 to drive west of sump, by four men, at 1l. 10s. per fm.; the lode has a good appearance, is worth 2l. per fm., and is likely to improve. In the 20, 40, 50, 60, and 70 fm. levels we have set eight pitches to 17 men, at an average tribute of 12s. in 1l.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 19: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in a regular course of sinking below the 122, in favourable ground, and good progress is being made. In the back of the 40, east of the eastern shaft, and east of the cross-course, a rise is being put up on the south part of the main lode, which proves to be worth 1½ ton of ore, or fully 6l. per fm.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—W. Spargo, July 19: The new shaft is new 13 fms. from surface. To-morrow we shall commence cross-cutting through the lode, and as soon as there is any change I will at once inform you.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, July 14: There is no alteration in this mine worthy of particular notice since last report.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, July 14: The lode in the 70 west is 2 ft. wide, containing a mixture of lead and copper ore. The lode in the 60 west is 1 foot wide, yielding saving work, with every indication of its soon becoming more productive. The lode in the 50 west is 2½ ft. wide, with more water than we have before had issuing from the lode, its appearance altogether being highly favourable for lead ore; present value, 12l. per fathom. No lode taken down in the 40 west since last report. I have set the winze to sink below the 40 west to six men, at 9l. 15s. per fm., as per contract, to communicate with the 50. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report. Other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, July 18: In the 56, driving west of cross-course, the lode is nearly 1½ ft. wide, chiefly spar; in the same level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good yellow ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the 46 is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of good ore. We hope to sample next week about 30 tons of ore.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, July 19: The lode in the 12 end west is much the same in appearance as when last reported, 2 ft. wide, and of a very encouraging character, producing tin, but not as yet sufficient to value; the ground is congenial, and the lode presenting indications of a speedy improvement. The engine is keeping the water at about five strokes per minute.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 14: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, it being composed of branches of spar and prian traversing a very kindly elvan, in which we find occasionally stones of mundic, with a little tin.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 18: Youren's Lode: In the 150 west the lode is 15 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic, with spots of ore—not looking so well as when last reported. In the 110 west, on the south part of Youren's lode, the lode is 1 ft. big, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 3l. per fm.; price for driving, 2l. 5s. per fathom.—South Lode: In the 150 east the men are desuing the lode, and so are the stopemen over the back of the 150, and will be for a fortnight. When the lode was last taken down in the end it looked well, worth 35l. per fathom, and the stope over the back from 16l. to 18l. per fathom for tin; price for driving 8l. per fathom, and for stoping 4l. per fathom. The stopes (two) in bottom of the 120, east and west of Millman's rise, are not looking so well as when last reported, now producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 4l. per fathom; price for stoping, 2l. 2s. per fathom. The ground in the 100 cross-cut north is stiff killas.

ST. IVES CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, J. Daniel, July 19: Roderick's engine-shaft is rather better for sinking, and the lode looks more promising. The 50 end east is worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is disordered, and there is no tin to value. The winze below the level is worth 5l. per fm. There is not so much tin on the Carbona lode, above the 50, as last week, and we have to clear some stuff upon it, which will be done immediately, in order to make a further trial. The Carbona below the 40 has improved, is increasing in size, and is now worth 15l. per fm.; this is likely to turn out very good.

TIN HILL.—W. H. Willcock, July 19: The ground at our new engine-shaft is improving, enabling us to make greater progress in sinking; and I trust to be able in my next to report a still further improvement. Nothing new to notice in any other part of the mine.

TOLCARNE.—July 18: Field's Lode: In the 60, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 1½ feet big, consisting of gossan and spar, and yielding good stones of ore—a promising lode. The lode in the 50, east of the shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar and gossan, intermixed with ore, but not enough to value. In the 40, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of gossan and spar, but at present unproductive. The lode in the 30, east of shaft, is 16 in. big, chiefly composed of soft spar, gossan, and ore, and yielding of the latter ⅛ ton per fm., worth 3l. per ton; driving for 2l. 5s. per fathom.—New North Lode: The lode in the 60, west of the cross-cut, is 1½ ft. wide, consisting chiefly of spar and fluor-spar, and producing occasionally stones of ore. In the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 10 in. big, composed of peach, spar, and a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 40, west of the cross-cut, is 16 in. wide, consisting of peach, soft spar, and ore, and yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fathom, worth 4l. per ton; driving for 3l. 10s. In the 20, west of the cross-cut, the lode is about 1 ft. big, consisting also of peach, soft spar, and ore, and yielding of the latter ½ ton per fathom, worth 3l. per ton; driving for 3l. 10s. per fathom. In the adit level cross-cut south the ground is stiff killas, and rather spare for driving.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, July 19: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's, on the south part, is 16 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 20 in. wide, worth 9l. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 3 feet wide, with good stones of tin. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing a little tin. Dawe's shaftmen are still engaged cutting plat, which will be completed by the end of the week. The lode in the 50, east of Dawe's shaft, is 9 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, west of Dawe's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of Dawe's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 3l. per fathom.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, T. Scoble, July 17: No change to report in the 50 fm. levels or stope, as little has been done since our last, owing to the water being in while fitting plunger in the 30. The same will apply to the 40 fm. levels and stopes. The lode in the 30 south is 3 feet wide, but at present poor; we have suspended the stope in back of this level, and placed the men to rise in the back, lode 2 feet wide, producing saving work. We have communicated the 20 south with the 33, north of footway-shaft, which has given good ventilation in each mine. We have now put the men that were in the 20 end south to sink a winze in bottom of the 20 home to the end to meet the rise in the 30; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. We have also placed the men that were driving the 33 north to stope the back of the 20 south; lode worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The tribute pitches are much as for some time past. We put our plunger to work in the 30 on Saturday last, which is working well; this plunger at present is lifting the water to the 15 fm. level; we expect to fork the water by to-morrow, and shall then complete the lift to surface. We shall have to take out the whole of the pumps from the 30, as some of them want changing over; we have also to take out the door-piece, wind-bore, and cistern in the 15, so as to rear the column to surface; we hope to get this work completed by the end of this week, after which our pitwork will be all in good order.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—J. Remfry, July 19: In the lode in the bottom of No. 1 shaft No. 2 mine has been poor during the week, and only a few specks of gold have been detected since last Thursday; the width of the lode at present is 5 feet, composed of whitish quartz, impregnated with a little copper and iron pyrites. In the driving east from No. 3 shaft the lode is looking kindly for gold. The lode west from this shaft is poorer than it has been, but an improvement is soon expected. In the end from No. 2 shaft east no improvement has taken place since my last. The stopes under the shallow adit, east from A shaft, are producing the same kindly-looking quartz as last reported. At the Old Clogau and Jenny's adit there is no change worthy of note.

WELSH (Gold).—Wm. Vincent, July 19: In the 8 north, upon the north and south lode, at Cefn Coch, a small east and west branch was cut near the end of the level, at about the spot where we expected to meet with the main east and west lode, but as it did not appear strong enough for the lode we are in search of, I had the ground opened at surface, and found the main part of the east and west lode had been thrown forth by the cross-course, and we shall have to continue the driving north 4½ fathoms to reach it. The main lode is the strongest yet seen at Cefn Coch, and we shall explore upon the back of this lode to ascertain its quality for gold.

WEST BEAM.—Wm. Hosking, July 19: We have intersected No. 1 south lode in the cross-cut driving south of Brothers engine-shaft, at the adit level, where we find it 3 ft. wide, and yielding tin ore of a profitable character throughout, being worth for the distance already opened 10l. per fm., while the nature of the lode is of such favourable character for removal as admits of driving on its course at a cost of 2l. 10s. per fm. Eight men are now engaged driving east and west; their progress is, however, much retarded by want of air, for it should be explained that this lode is intersected 103 fathoms from the engine-shaft, or other means of ventilation; it will, therefore, be highly necessary to sink a new shaft from surface a depth of about 35 fathoms, in order to ventilate and properly expedite further workings; this shaft can be sunk at a comparatively light cost, as the ground is very soft and favourable for sinking. The copper pitch in the back of the 28, east of Brothers engine-shaft, on Brothers lode, has improved, and is now set to four men, at 10s. in 1l.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—William Skewis, J. Donnal, July 18: The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north of Maria engine-shaft, is of a good description, a light clay-slate, favourable for the production of copper ore; the water is coming very strong from the end as well; this is a strong indication of the lode being near, and which we are daily expecting to intersect. The driving is by the side of the West Maria lode in the 50, east of this shaft, and the 40 east and west, which will be taken down the latter part of next week.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 18: South Lode: Taylor's sumpmen are getting on in sinking Taylor's engine-shaft below the 85 as fast as the nature of the ground will admit of, it being wet and troublesome. In the 85 west, the lode has not been taken down since last reported, but we hope to get it taken down against to-morrow. The part of the lode that is being carried in the 85 east is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm., worth 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton; price for driving 11l. per fm. In the 75 west the lode is 4½ ft. wide; at this time it is unproductive. The lode in the 75 east is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton; price for driving 6l. 10s. per fm. The part of the lode that is being carried in the sump-winze, that is, the winze sinking behind the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 75 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; price per ton 3l.; price for sinking 12l. per fm. We have five stopes over the back of the 75—three stopes east and two west of shaft—working by 30 men, at 2l. 12s. per fm.; on an average each stone yielding 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 9l. to 10l. per fm. In the 65 west we have intersected a cross-course since our last report, which has heaved the lode 3 or 4 ft. north. To-day we think we have intersected the lode to the west of the cross-course, but cannot speak of its size or value. In the stope over the back of the 65 west the lode is producing 3½ tons of ore per fm., worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm. We have communicated the rise over the back of the 65 west to the 50; this has given good ventilation in the western part of the mine.—North Lode: In the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and east of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive.

WALKHAM AND POLDICE.—John Lean, July 14: This being our monthly setting-day, we concluded the following bargains:—The 50 fathom level, to four men, at 4l. per fathom; the lode is here full 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and spots of ore. The winze, sinking below the 38 fm. level, set to four men, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, the north part producing saving work. The 38 fm. level, on north lode, to four men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom. We shall have to drive several fathoms before we escape the influence of the junction of the flookans. The country here is highly mineralised with strings of ore.

WEST NANTY.—July 18: In rising and stoping in back of the 10, 8 fms. east of engine-shaft, the lode is large; the part we are carrying yields about 11 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 6 fm. level stope above the deep adit, west of engine-shaft, will yield on an average 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the shallow adit drift, 70 fms. north of engine-shaft, we are now driving east into the hill on the course of the lode; we are in a very strong lode, and having good spots of ore at times.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, July 16: There is no change to report of the 174, east and west of cross-cut, since last week. We have not yet cut through the capel in the cross-cut in the 174 west, but hope to do so shortly; there is some rich ore in places, but not enough to value. There is no change in No. 5 cross-cut at present. The lode in the stopes in back of the 162 west yields about the same quantity of ore per fathom. We have not yet cut through the lode in the 150 cross-cut; the part now being cut into contains quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and good stones of rich ore.

WHEAL BULLER.—J. Inch, July 18: Stevens's shaft, sinking under the 80, is worth for tin 12l. per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, is producing good stamping work for tin. The rise in the back of this level is worth for tin 6l. per fm. The winze sinking under the 50 is producing tin, but not of much value.—Hocking's Shaft: The 80 west is producing tin stamping work of a low quality. The 70 east is worth 6l. per fm. The 70 west is worth 10l. per fm. The 60 west is producing stamping work for tin, but not of much value at the present price for tin. The winze sinking under this level is worth 16l. per fm. In the 80, east of Kistle's shaft, there is not much alteration since last reported—a good looking lode—a great boll of gossan, stained with copper ores; the ground is soft for driving. The returns of tin will be just as usual, about 3 tons per week.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 17: The 120, west of Cock's shaft, is driven by the side of lode 6 feet, and we shall commence taking down ground below the Punch pit at the 108 this evening, which we expect to finish this week, when we shall extend the Punch road to the 120. In the 108 the south part of the lode is producing stones of copper ore, and looking promising. In the 96 cross-cut south the ground is still favourable for driving. In the 96 east, about 30 fathoms behind the end, the lode referred to being cut in my last is not yet cut through. We are now in it about 6 feet, with no south wall; it is composed chiefly of capel, quartz, and mundic, with a little copper ore intermixed, although not enough to value as yet—a kindly lode. In the 84 east we are driving by the side of the lode, and shall take in the latter part of the week. The tribute department is looking much as usual.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 14: The lode in the 120 west is 18 in. wide, of quartz, prian, and peach, which produces a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the rise above this level is 3 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The stope above this level is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 110 west is worth 6l. per fm. There is no change in either of the ends at the 100. The lode in the stope below the 100 is worth 5l.; and that above is worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, east of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. Two stopes above this level, east and west from rise, are worth 7l. per fm. each. One stope above the same level, and east from the shaft, is worth 6l. per fm. The ground in the 90 cross-cut continues much the same as for the last 3 fms. driving, but we have not yet met with any lode. Two stopes above this level are worth 7l. and 5l. per fm. respectively. The lode in the 80 east is 18 in. wide, of quartz and prian, with occasional stones of tin. Two stopes above this level are worth 6l. per fm. each. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 66 east is 18 in. wide, of quartz and prian, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 66 west is 18 in. wide, principally quartz. The stope above this level is worth 6l. per fm. All the other places are looking much the same as before reported.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, July 14: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is large, and worth for tin 4l. per fathom.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 65, driving east of shaft, no change has taken place during the week. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 4l. per fathom. Nothing new in either of the cross-cuts.

WHEAL KITTY (Uny Lelant).—W. Rosewarne, July 19: North Russoe Lode: The lode in the 140 fm. level, east of Bolitho's rise, is producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 130 fm. level, east of Bolitho's rise, is producing good stones of tin. The lode in the 130 fm. level, west of Bolitho's rise, is small at present. The lode in the 120 fm. level, west of Bolitho's rise, is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 120 fm. level, west of Bolitho's, is worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 110 fm. level, west of Bolitho's, is worth 4l. per fathom.—North Gowan Lode: The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of Rogers's shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom.—South Russe Lode: The lode in the boundary shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, is 12 inches wide, producing saving work for tin. There is no other change to notice.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, July 14: At our setting to-day the following bargains were set:—Carter's shaft, to sink below the 70, by nine men, at 15l. per fathom. The 70, to drive east of Carter's shaft, by six men, at 2l. 5s. per fathom. A rise in back of the same level by four men, at 20s. per fathom. The 57, to drive east of Carter's by four men, at 3l. 5s. per fathom. A stope in back of the same level by four men, at 1l. 15s. per fathom. The 45 to drive east of cross-cut, on new lode, by two men, at 8l. 10s. per fathom.

WHEAL SPARNON.—Wm. Tregay, E. Chegwin, July 14: Pulsford's Lode—Jardine's Shaft: The lode in the bottom of this shaft is large and promising, producing coarse tinstuff and good stones of copper ore; we are now making good progress in sinking; in stoping this shaft below the 40 the lode is worth 8l. per fathom, and produces good stones of copper ore. The stopes in back sf the 60, east and west of Jardine's shaft, are worth 10l. and 15l. per fm.—New Lode: The rise in back of the 20 east is very wet, and ground hard; lode producing good stones of copper ore.—Cobalt Lode: In the 60 south we have cleared nearly home to the Beifry shaft, which is nearly down to this level; the ventilation is bad here, and we shall communicate this shaft to the level as quickly as possible, after which we shall very quickly see the south lodes. These lodes have always been highly reported on by the former workers. A short time now will test the value of these reports. Good progress is being made in building and fixing the steam-whim. No other change to report.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, July 14: The lode in the engine-shaft is worth for 12 ft. long, the length of the shaft, 20l. per fm. The 120, east of shaft, is worth 10l. per fm. The 110, east of the shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the incline shaft is 9 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The 120, west of incline shaft, is worth 7l. per fm. The winze sinking below the 110, west of engine-shaft, is holed, and we shall now be in a good position to stope the lode. The lode from the 100 to the 80, on Goodinge's cross-course, is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 80 west, on the north part, is worth 12l. per fm.

TRURO MINING MARKET.—If there be any alteration in the Cornish Mine Market, I really think it is for the better. There is a marked improvement in several of the leading mines, among which we may notice CHIVERTON MOOR, where they have improvements at different points of operation. NORTH CHIVERTON we have paid some attention to, and have several times commented on its position and prospects, and from the reports of the agents of the mine, as well as those of other agents, and from our own personal and repeated inspection, we are now most fully convinced the mine will turn out, and that shortly, a profitable property to the adventurers. In the Journal of March 24, I at some length gave a description of the locality in which NEW TRELEIGH is situated, with the value of the shafts, ends, winzes, &c. I also gave it as my firm conviction that the prospects were of a flattering and promising character, and subsequent inspections have more than ever confirmed the opinion I then expressed, and the mine never looked so well as when I was there on Monday last. The Cornish management is vested in Capt. S. Mitchell, a gentleman of great mining experience and integrity. Everything here appeared to be carried out with energy and economy. Notwithstanding some improvements have taken place in several mines, the mining interest of the county and the working miners are labouring under a cloud of depression without parallel, and the time has fully arrived when the most rigid economy should be carried out in every department. It is well known there are mines not many miles from Truro, that while the labour cost does not exceed 35l. to 40l. per month, the salaries to agents, local purser, and London secretary exceed 20l. per month—the adventurers should look into matters of this sort.—J. DUNSTAN: *Truro, July 19.*

FORTUNATE MINING IN SHROPSHIRE—MINERS' GOOD LUCK.—At the Roman Gravels Mine, near Minsterley, Salop, four men, named Samuel Matthews, Robert Linlay, John Glover, and Noah Parry, who had a tribute pitch in this mine, were entitled to receive this day week, for a month's work, after paying all expenses, the large sum (for them) of 106l. 12s. One of the customs in this and other mines in the district is to let a pitch or piece of ground to a party of miners, who receive at the end of their month's take a fixed sum for each ton of ore raised. The tributers in this case had their pitch on the first north vein, between the 40 and 60 fathom levels, where a winze has been sunk to prove the intervening ground. When the men commenced their work the presumption was that they would earn nothing beyond ordinary wages, as the ground for the first week was rather poor than otherwise. At the expiration of the week, however, an extraordinary change took place, and the tributers, to their great joy, found themselves in a cavern, or, in miners' phrase, a "vugh." This vugh was surrounded with ore of a very pure and rich character, and the miners set to work with right good will, and hardly ceased from their labours night or day, during the three weeks left of their tribute month. The ore was drawn up to the surface, and crushed, washed, and dressed with all expedition, to enable the men to claim their tribute on the pay-day at the mine, on Friday, July 13. On being weighed up, the ore was found to be no less than 18 tons 3 cwts., and the company had much pleasure in handing over to the men the amount they had thus fairly and legitimately earned. It is expected that a large quantity of ore is still left in the same pitch, and the ground will now be stoped away—that is, the miners will receive so much for each fathom of ground excavated, the ore belonging to the company. The Gravels Mine is opening out very favourably, under the management of the spirited company who now possess it. The company have sold, during the last eighteen months, nearly 900 tons of lead ore, and 218 tons of blende or zinc ore. In a few months hence the 40 fm. level will communicate with a winze sunk nearly 20 fms. on the Roman

vein, carrying down good ore the full depth of the winze. When this winze is reached from the level the entire piece of rich ground between the two levels will be stoped away, thus securing a large quantity of ore. The effect of this will be to increase the present returns of ore from the mine. It also appears that the company have met with the Roman and first north veins in the 60 fm. level, being the deepest level in the mine, and the Roman vein is expected to be very productive at the deeper levels, when driven. When worked by the Romans this vein was rich to the surface, and it has yielded to a former company from 10 to 12 tons per fathom.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR have sold over 70 tons of tin this week, particulars of which will be given in next week's Journal.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—The very important position of this mine should stimulate active operations in this district. There can be no doubt as to the value and importance of West Wheal Kitty. The reports received more than bear out the sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and enormous profits must be the result of active operations.

GREAT WHEAL VOR—WEST WHEAL KITTY.—My attention has been directed to a letter of Capt. Thomas Gill (formerly agent to the Duchy, and late manager of Great Wheal Vor) upon WEST WHEAL KITTY, which mine is in the rich district of St. Agnes, containing Old Polberro, Polberro Consols, Great Wheal Towan, Great St. George, Wheals Kitty, Pye, Trevaunance, and Basset, all which mines paid enormous profits to their proprietors. West Wheal Kitty, as its name indicates, is immediately to the west of Wheal Kitty, and contains the same lodes, and bids fair to be even more profitable to the shareholders than that excellent mine is. Capt. Gill states that the lode is very large, and has made great deposits of mineral, that it is exceedingly good for its depth, and that in his opinion, if the points now in course of working be vigorously carried on, it will pay the adventurers large dividends for a great length of time. The recent development in West Wheal Kitty is one of the most promising discoveries that has been made in the St. Agnes district for a great number of years.

NEW TRELAWNY SILVER-LEAD MINE.—Capt. J. Gifford (of the Prince of Wales Mine, &c.) has inspected this sett, and made a satisfactory and detailed report. He seems to be most favourably impressed with the company's prospects, and in speaking of the silver-lead lode in the shaft he writes—"A more kindly lode, without being productive, cannot be seen," and concludes his report as follows:—"I am very well satisfied with this sett, and strongly recommend it as a good speculation. If the workings are carried on as I suggest, and it can be done with speed and economy, you will have a good property."

CALDBECK FELLS CONSOLIDATED.—The prospects of these extensive mines continue of the most satisfactory character. The points in operation fully reported on in last week's Journal maintain their value, the continuance of which is of the utmost importance to the ultimate permanent remunerative character of the property.

PENHALE AND LOMAX.—It cannot fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the mine has already been drained to the 30, and that it is expected the 40 will be reached by Monday. Several important pitches will be quickly set. The utmost energy has been displayed in the carrying out of all the preliminary operations, and the development of an undertaking of such magnitude and value is of great importance to the district.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—This mine continues to hold its way. The lode in Ivey's shaft is not yet well-defined, but there is every prospect of improvement in depth. It is probable that in another month the 204 will be cut at Metal shaft, and extend the tin ground in depth and length. The levels west of Ivey's shaft look well. The produce of the mine still keeps above the average of the county. The total average produce of the tinstuff last month was 4¾ per cent. or over 3 qrs. to the ton of stuff. They sold over 70 tons of tin this week.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Since the discovery of the caunter lode in East Caradon nothing has attracted so much attention in the mining market as this property is now doing, which is fully accounted for by the fact that 50 tons of splendid quality ore were returned from about 9 fms. of ground. When the steam-engine is completed, which will take place in about a fortnight, operations will be immediately resumed upon this unusually productive course of ore, the quality of which has been proved, by a previous sale, far exceeds that of the rich discovery referred to in East Caradon. The great importance of the discovery to the mining interest of Cornwall will, doubtless, cause the mine to be examined and reported on by all the leading practical authorities.

GOTHIC.—Under economic and judicious management, and with the discoveries already made since the extension of its workings were commenced by the present company, this property bids fair to rank with the richest mines in Cardiganshire.

TRIPPLESUE MINES (Mundic, Copper, and Lead).—These mines are situated at Lower St. Columb, near Truro, and are taken up by a spirited company of Cornish adventurers. The mine is divided into 3000 parts or shares, and to be worked under the Cost-book System. Full reports of the mine from different mine agents will appear in the Journal of next week. The prospects are reported to be exceedingly good.

EAST CARADON has recently greatly improved, the ends now being worth 100*l.* to 110*l.* per fathom. The shares, which were once at 54*l.* to 55*l.*, are now only at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10s.; and, as the mine is greatly improving, with the resumption of dividends, and many important points to come off, in all probability before the year is out they will be nearly double the present figure.

RATING OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.—The measure recently introduced into Parliament, intituled the "Mines Assessment Bill," the object of which was the rating of metalliferous mines, has been withdrawn. It must be admitted that the whole system of rating is replete with anomalies; why woods, fir plantations, game, shipping, railways constructed below high water mark, or any other source of income, should be exempted from local taxation is difficult to say, and might well form the subject of a parliamentary enquiry; but, at all events, no such injustice has been proved in the exception of metallic mines from rating as to warrant especial legislation.

LLANBERIS SLATE COMPANY.—The necessary works for opening out the different "floors" on the quarry are being vigorously proceeded with, and the results so far are considered highly encouraging, the quality of the slate-rock having greatly improved. The top rock has, unfortunately, turned out much heavier than was expected, consequently slate-making to any extent has been unavoidably deferred. The several floors are in a very advanced state, and Mr. Emerson, the resident engineer, reports that before the end of the year, as estimated by him, eight or nine of the banks will be working at a profit.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—Offers have been received for several properties believed to be very valuable. Gold is not only being returned from them, but assays of samples brought home by one of the directors, just returned from Nicaragua, give extraordinary results both of gold and silver. By next mail further advices will be recived, when the directors will decide on the course to be adopted.

CHONTALES.—We have taken some pains to ascertain what the news could have been by the last mail to have induced so heavy a decline in Chontales shares; and, so far as we are able to learn, there appears nothing whatever to change the favourable opinion that has been formed of the property itself; but parties who have lately visited the mines express some doubt whether the machinery is the most suitable, and that it is too heavy for transit; and that Capt. Paul, having more people than he can at present conveniently house, fails to keep them under subjection; but this, after all, appears to be but an opinion. It is admitted that all the machinery has been got up the lake and on its way to the mines, and part of it there. The truth is that no men or machinery have been sent out but such as Captain Paul himself requested, and he expresses no doubt but that the remaining parts of the machinery that have not yet reached the mines will be all got there. The wet season has overtaken him before he could get the heavier parts on the mine, and these may have to remain on the road until the next dry season sets in; and, therefore, the erection of the whole of the machinery may be delayed some few months. This appears to be about the whole of the evil, except that by some means or other the Javali Mine, for which the Chontales Company have been so long in negociation, has been purchased over their heads by another English Company; but this may be no great evil after all, for we are informed that the Chontales Company have completed the purchase of a superior water-power to that of the Javali, the same stream at a lower point, and with a greater fall, which makes them independent of that mine; besides which, the Chontales Company are the proprietors of upwards of 2000 yards of extension of the Javali lode, so that if that mine be so valuable as represented the Chontales Company have the means of proving the same lode extensively in their own sett. We have no doubt in all other respects the directors of the company will take measures to maintain efficient management at the mines; and when the worke are in order, and the mines laid open, for which ample time must be given, there is every reason to believe fair success will be obtained.

STOWE IRON COMPANY (Limited).—A petition for winding-up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Master of the Rolls by Mr. W. Harrison, of the Land Ulverstone, Lancashire, a creditor of the company, which is to be heard on July 27.

RHOS HALL IRON COMPANY (Limited).—A petition for winding-up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Master of the Rolls by Mr. W. C. H. Jones, of Aberystwith, a contributory of the company, and was directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on July 27.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. Samuel Lovelock, accountant, of Coleman-street, official liquidator of the Kumaon and Oude Plantation Company (Limited).

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 20, 1866.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected ..p. ton	84	0	0–			—
Tough cake & tile „	81	0	0–			—
Burra Burra .... „	84	0	0–			—
Copper wire....p. lb.	0	11½–				—
Do. tubes .. „	0	11¾–				—
Sheath. & bolts p. ton	86	0	0–			—
Bottoms ..... „	91	0	0–			—
Old (Exchange).. „	72	0	0–			—

BRASS.	Per lb.		
Sheets.....per lb.	9d.–		—
Wire ..... „	8¾d.–		—
Tubes ..... „	11d.–		—
Yellow Metal Sheathing .. p. lb.	8¼d.		
Sheets ..... „	8½d.		

SPELTER.	Per ton.		
Foreign.....21	0	0–	—
To arrive 21	0	0–	—

ZINC.			
In sheets 30	0	0–	—

TIN.	Per ton.		
English blocks..... 85	0	0–	—
Do., bars (in barrels) 86	0	0–	—
Do., refined 88	0	0–	—
Banca 77	0	0–	—
Straits..... 74	0	0–	—

TIN-PLATES.*	Per box.		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	10	0–	—
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	16	0–	—
IC Ditto, 2d quality..	1	8	0–	—
IX Ditto, 2d quality..	1	14	0–	—
IC Coke.....	1	4	0–	—
IX Ditto	1	10	0–	—
Canada plates, p. ton..	13	10	0–	—
Ditto, at works	12	10	0–	—

IRON.	Per ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London	7	0	0–	7	5	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	0	0–	7	5	0
Nail rods	8	0	0–	9	5	0
„ Staffd. in London	8	10	0–	8	17	6
Bars ditto	8	10	0–10	0	0	
Hoops ditto	9	10	6–10	10	0	
Sheets, single.....10	0	0–11	0	0		
Pig No. 1, in Wales .. 4	5	0–	4	10	0	
Refined metal, ditto.. 4	0	0–	5	0	0	
Bars, common ditto.. 6	5	0–	6	10	0	
Do. merch. Tyne or Tees 7	10	0–	—			
Do., railway, in Wales 6	0	0–	6	5	0	
Do., Swed. in London.11	0	0–12	0	0		
To arrive 11	10	0–	—			
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde .. 2	12	0–	2	17	0	
Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2	9	6–	—			
Do. Nos. 3,4, f.o.b. do. 2	6	6–	2	7	0	
Railway chairs 5	10	0–	5	15	0	
„ spikes 11	0	0–12	0	0		
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London p. ton.. 7	0	0–	7	10	0	

STEEL.	Per ton.			
Swed., in kegs (rolled)..13	0	0–14	0	0
„ (hammered)..15	0	0–16	0	6
Ditto, in faggots 16	0	0–16	10	0
English, spring 19	0	0–23	0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) 7	0	0–	—	

LEAD.	Per ton.		
English Pig, com. 20	5	0–	—
Ditto, ordinary soft..20	15	0–	—
Ditto (WB) 22	10	0–	—
Ditto, sheet.....21	10	0–21	15	0
Ditto, red lead 23	10	0–24	0	0
Ditto, white 27	0	0–30	0	0
Ditto, patent shot....23	15	0–24	0	0
Spanish.....19	0	0–	—	

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market, during the past week, has not shown any marked improvement; a few more orders have, perhaps, been given out, and there has been generally rather more enquiry; but still the metal trade is very far from from being in a satisfactory condition. The extensive failure of the Birmingham Banking Co. will tend very considerably to increase the existing depression in the iron districts, where the suspension will be principally felt; and the continuance of the Bank rate at its present high point will prevent any great improvement from taking place. It is very disheartening to find that week after week passes and no reduction is made in the rate of discount; but it is to be presumed that the Directors of the Bank of England have good grounds for continuing the 10 per cent. rate, as it is a most serious interruption to business. The failure of the mediation of France leaves the war in Germany still progressing; but the continued successes of Prussia must, we imagine, soon cause the Emperor of Austria to consent almost to any terms of peace, especially should Vienna be entered by the Prussians, as seems now very probable to be the case; so that we may hope that ere long the present war will be brought to a termination, though how the matter may be hereafter settled remains very uncertain; meantime, it is exercising a very prejudicial effect on all commercial affairs, and a speedy termination will be hailed with pleasure by all engaged in commerce.

COPPER.—On Monday a fall of 5*l.* per ton was announced by the smelters, making present prices 86*l.* for sheets and sheathing, 84*l.* for best selected, and 81*l.* for tough cake, tile, and ingot; as, however, sales had already been effected under the reduced rates, no actual alteration was made in the market. Since the decline, however, the market has become a little firmer.

YELLOW METAL.—Simultaneously with copper, a reduction of ¼d. per lb. was announced, making the present price 8¼d. per lb.

IRON.—The Quarterly Meetings of the Staffordshire ironmasters were pretty well attended, but very little business was done, the purchasers present contenting themselves with entering into arrangements for the supply only of their more immediate wants. The finished ironworks are not making more than half time, and as the stocks of pig-iron are increasing, the demand must either improve or furnaces must be blown out. The New South Wales railways are in the market for 4000 tons of rails, and a corresponding quantity of fish-plates. In Welsh there is no positive improvement to note, and buyers of every class of finished iron manifest the strongest disinclination to enter into fresh engagements. The probability of peace on the Continent at first had a favourable effect, but subsequent events have tended to create a feeling of distrust. There are but few specifications in the market, and the amount of business transacted, both on home and foreign account, has been very small. Several of the works will commence stocking in a month's time, unless fresh contracts are secured in the interval. In Swedish iron there is more enquiry, and several parcels are expected in shortly. In Scotch pig-iron the fluctuations during the week have been very trifling, varying between 52s. and 52s. 6d., cash; the last price received from Glasgow was 52s., cash.

LEAD remains much in the same position as last week, the demand continuing very limited.

TIN.—The market for foreign continues very inactive, and prices have further given way. Transactions in Straits are very limited, and the present quotation is 74*l.* cash. In English no improvement has occurred.

SPELTER.—Business in this metal is not very extensive. On Wednesday 550 tons were put up to public auction, and were all bought in—common plates, in London, at 21*l.* 2s. 6d.; especial brands at 21*l.* 10s. at out-ports, common plates at 21*l.* 2s. 6d., and especial brands at 21*l.* 7s. 6d. to 21*l.* 10s. After the auction 25 tons common plates at outports were sold at 21*l.*, and 50 tons especial brands at 21*l.* 5s.; also about 150 tons on the spot have been since sold at 21*l.* cash, which may be considered the present quotation.

TIN-PLATES are in better request, and the prospects of the future are more encouraging.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain as formerly.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week, but without any material change in prices, except in one or two mines that have been in demand, such as East Basset, Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, and a few others. To show the fall in the price of tin, and its disastrous effects on Cornish mines, Mr. Thomas Richards, of Redruth, has published a statement of prices obtained by Wheal Kitty (Lelant), from October, 1852, to June, 1866. The highest price obtained was 87*l.* per ton in Feb., 1857, and the lowest 43*l.* 15s. made in June last. The average price of the fourteen years was 68*l.* 2s. 7d. per ton, or 24*l.* 7s. 7d. above the last price obtained. We have reason, however, to believe that when the Bank rate is put down to 8 per cent., tin will be put up. Devon Great Consols, 420 to 440; a dividend of 6*l.* per share (6144*l.*) has been declared, leaving 16,643*l.* 18s. 4d. in hand. This reduced dividend is in no way caused by any falling off in the mines; but, owing to the price of copper, the directors determined some months ago not to sell any ores under 5 per cent. produce, consequently 200 or 300 tons per month have been accumulating on the floors, so that the stock of ores (with the copper from the tanks) on the mines, the costs of which have been paid, amount to some thousands of pounds, and will come in for extra dividends when the money market gets easier and copper improves. Carn Camborne, 12s. to 15s.; Chiverton, 5⅛ to 5⅜; Clifford Amalgamated, 5¼ to 6.

West Chiverton, 65 to 70; at the next meeting we understand that the dividend will be 2*l.* per share, and the balance increased. East Carn Brea, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; East Russell, 2½ to 3. East Grenville, 2¼ to 2½; the 75, we understand, has improved. Frontino and Bolivia, 10s. to 12s.; Great Laxey, 19½ to 20¼; Great Wheal Vor, 18½ to 19¼; Great Wheal Fortune, 35s. to 40s.; South Frances, 19 to 21. Chontales shares declined to 1⅞, or 5s. discount, then rose to 2⅛, and leave off 1¾, 1⅞. Although we feared there might be some delay in the transit of the machinery to the mines, and, consequently, a further delay in remittances of gold—and had, in fact, prepared our readers for it—we scarcely expected such a serious fall in the shares, though the public generally rush from one extreme to the other. The Javali Mine has been obtained by the Central American Association, and the report just issued by Dr. Seeman and Mr. John Holman fully confirms Capt. Paul's reports as to the extraordinary richness of the district for gold. They look upon this mine as almost inexhaustible, and estimate in 50 years, at 25 tons of stuff a day, it would yield 1,365,000*l.* sterling in gold; and as Capt. Paul's report of this mine is so fully confirmed, the Consuelo, one of the Chontales mines (which we estimated to yield nearly three times the profit of Javali), ought to be worth in itself, if properly managed, more than the present price of Chontales shares. East Caradon, 6¾ to 7¼; the 100 east is unproductive; the 90 east worth 20*l.* per fathom; the 80 east, 18*l.* per fathom. On the south lode the ends are worth 48*l.* per fathom in the aggregate; the new lode, 14*l.* per fathom. West Wheal Kitty, 1 to 1¼; we understand the mine has been inspected and favourably reported upon.

Great North Laxey, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; the shaft is now down 11 fms. below the 70, and the 80 has been commenced driving; the lode is 6 feet wide, and worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. Wheal Chiverton, 6 to 6½; Wheal Seton, 140 to 150. Prince of Wales shares have been very largely dealt in up to 21s., 22s., and leave off 18s. to 19s.; the engine will go to work this month, and the mine be in fork in about 48 hours afterwards. East Basset shares have been in demand, and advanced to 15, 20; an improvement has taken place in the flat-rod shaft, below the 130, down 7¼ fathoms; the lode is producing good stones of copper ore, similar to what was first met with in the 130 west. Mineral Rights, ⅔ to 1; we understand samples of stuff from mines likely to be obtained by this company yield the extraordinary result of 138 ozs. of gold and 111 ozs. of silver per ton. North Roskear, 2½ to 3¼, call paid; we understand there is an improvement, sinking under the 194, at about 50 fathoms, east of Pearce's shaft, a bunch of ore having been met with, worth 15*l.* per fathom. There is no level under this, nor driven to within a long distance of it, and it may be said to be in new ground, in regard to depth, though over it there is a fine lode.

The Mining Market on the Stock Exchange has been rather more active this week. St. John del Reys advanced to 48, 50, on the advices by the mail, the profits for the month of May being 11,367*l.*, against 7487*l.* for the month of April; this is the largest profit for one month they have ever made. Don Pedro are also a shade firmer at 1-16th to 3-16ths per share. Anglo-Brazilian, ⅛ dis. to par. Port Phillip shares have advanced to ¾, ⅞; a dividend of 1s. per share will be declared at the forthcoming meeting. Cobres, 10, 12. Cape Copper flat, 1¾ to 2¼ prem. Chontales have declined, in anticipation of the call, to ¼ dis., par. Washoe Gold, nominally, 1 to ½. Panulcillo Copper enquired for, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem. Scottish Mines dull, ⅜ to ¾. Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to ⅞ dis. Capulas firm, ¾ to 1. In English mines, Great Laxeys have been steady at the last quotation, 19½ to 20¼. Great Wheal Vor, 18½ to 19¼. West Chiverton, 67½ to 70; the mines never looked better. Chiverton, 6¼ to 6¾. East Carn Brea shares have been enquired for at ¾ to 1. East Caradons, 6¾ to to 7¼, ex div. Chiverton Moors, 5¼ to 5½; mine favourably reported on. The changes otherwise are unimportant.

The BARYTA COMPANY, capital 12,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, is in course of formation, and is to be incorporated, with Limited Liability. The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that "the consumption of sulphate of barytes in potteries, glass-works, and in various manufactures, already very great, is daily increasing," and that the mineral from the company's quarry is very pure and free from iron. The enterprise is promoted by the Mines Purchase and Finance Company, who are to receive as purchase money 4000*l.*, and one-tenth of the nett profits by way of royalty, the latter commutable for 500 shares, of 2*l.* each. Mr. Jehu Hitchins's report states the probable profits at 59 per cent., the baryta being considered saleable at 3*l.* 10s. per ton,

The NORTH POOL MINE is about to be energetically worked by a cost-book company (the prospectus of which will be found in another column), under the management of Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., and it is claimed that as all the elements of success exist in combination in North Pool sett, no hesitation need be felt in prognosticating unusual success. Capts. J. and W. C. Vivian report that it is situated between the rich Tolgus group of mines on the east, and that of the Setons, Croftys, and Roskears on the west, being traversed by the lodes of those mines. It is also parallel with, and has the same cross-courses as, East Pool and Carn Brea Mines, which are only a short distance to the south. The properties of the rock, and the lodes in North Pool for bearing copper have been already proved by the rich formation of ore discovered and taken away by the former company; and as the operations were abandoned at a depth at which nearly all the other mines in the same district began to yield their greatest riches, leaving at the same time every othar part of the sett except that in which the ore was met with unexplored.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5329 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,266*l.* 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 107*l.* 6s.; average produce, 5¾; average price per ton, 3*l.* 8s.; fine copper, 306 tons 17 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 21....	3460	£108 4 0	6¼	£3 19 0	12s. 7d.	£62 18 0
„ 28....	2156	98 16 0	7⅛	4 5 0	12 0	60 0 0
July 5....	2574	100 12 0	6⅞	3 19 0	12 0	60 0 0
„ 12....	1652	98 0 0	7¼	4 7 6	12 0	60 4 6
„ 19....	5329	107 6 0	6¾	3 8 0	11 10	59 10 6

Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1265 tons of ore were sold, realising 6886*l.* 7s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 89*l.* 8s. 0d.; average produce, 8½; average price per ton, 5*l.* 8s. 10d.; quantity of fine copper, 107 tons 10½ cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 26..	3047	£89 7 0	14⅝....	£ 9 15 9	13s. 6d. ..	£67 10 0
July 10..	2703	89 10 0	14½....	9 10 10	13 10	66 19 6
„ 17..	1265	89 8 0	8½....	5 8 10	12 10	64 1 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. On Tuesday next 2049 tons will be offered for sale, from California, Moonta, Wallaroo, Berehaven, and elsewhere.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 6144*l.*, being 6*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of March and April last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 16,643*l.* 18s. 4d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Par Consols Mine meeting, on July 12, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2194*l.* 12s. 3d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Capts. Puckey and Hosking say—"We calculate from this period that our returns will nearly be sufficient to meet the expenses of the tin part of the mine, and as there is every probability of a rise in the price of tin and copper, we still hope that the mine will again become valuable to the shareholders."

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Nicholson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2145*l.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on July 10, the accounts showed a debit balance of 250*l.* 10s. 7d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. F. and J. Puckey say—"Our prospects for the future are looking better now than at our last general meeting. In common with almost all other mines, our cost has been considerably increased in the present four months' accounts in consequence of the great influx of water in the early part of the year, and by which our consumption of coals, &c., was greatly increased."

At Silver Vein Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Lord Keane in the chair), it was agreed to lease the property upon terms which are stated in another column.

At Camborne Vean Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1367*l.* 7s. 7d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. Nicholas Clymo reported that they have recently discovered a very promising lode, 2 feet wide, in the 190, which in all probability is the same as in the 150. He never at any former period saw the mine looking so well for copper as at present. The pursers (Messrs. R. H. Pike and Son) estimate that the total costs of the ensuing four months will not exceed 350*l.* per month, and during the same period the agent hopes to sell 300 tons of copper.

At Val Toppa Gold Mining Company (annual) meeting, yesterday (Dr. Quin in the chair), the report was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At Yorke Peninsula Mining Company (annual) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. W. Young in the chair), it was stated that the details which the board had to communicate were fully set forth in their report (which had been circulated among the shareholders). There could not be a divided opinion that the report of the mine captain was of a most encouraging character, and, without

expressing a too sanguine opinion, he considered from that report there appeared to be a fair chance that a paying lode would be opened up at the 35 fm. level. He thought the money in hand would be ample not only to carry the shaft to that depth, but to explore the lode. After some questions had been replied to, the motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company will recommend at the half-yearly meeting on July 30 the usual distribution of 1s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on account of the profits of the current year's operations, payable on the 1st proximo. The receipts for the six months (which includes only 24 weeks' work) amount to 34,578*l*. 8s. 3d., and the expenditure to 30,958*l*. 19s. 8d., leaving a profit of 3619*l*. 8s. 7d., to which which must be added 4552*l*. 5s. 8d., the amount paid for firewood, timber, &c., on hand, cost of furnace, new stone-breaker, &c.

On the Stock Exchange only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week, and the few alterations of price have, in most instances, been adverse. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 18⅜; South Wheal Frances, 20; Great Laxey, 19⅛, 19⅜, 19⅜; Tincroft, 10; Mwyndy, ⅜—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 9⅛, 8⅞; Port Phillip, ¾.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were: Chontales, 2⅜, 2⅛, 1⅜, 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 1⅞; St. John del Rey, 47, 49⅛, 47, 48⅛; Washoe, 1⅛, 1, 1⅛, 1⅜; Capula, ⅜; Panulcillo, 2⅛, 2⅜; Pestarenna, 1; Don Pedro, ⅛ prem. to par.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week have been 97 ships. The demand for house coal continued very active, and we have to quote a rise of 6d. per ton since this day week. Hartley's has also been in request, and quote an advance of 3d. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 21s.; Haswell Wallsend, 20s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 9d.; Eden Main, 19s.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 10s.; Shincliff Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s. 3d.:—5 cargoes unsold; 25 ships at sea.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday was again unfavourable, although the account is not altogether without satisfactory items. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there was shown a decrease in the notes issued of 367,680*l*., represented by a corresponding decrease in the coin and bullion on the other side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was shown on the liability side a decrease in the "public deposits" of 565,013*l*.; and a decrease in the "other deposits" of 1,651,546*l*.=2,216,559*l*., from which must be deducted an increase in the "rest" of 54,361*l*., and an increase in the "seven day and other bills" of 48,868*l*.=103,229*l*., leaving a total decrease on the liability side of 2,113,330*l*. This is represented on the asset side of the account by a decrease in the "Government securities" of 250,000*l*.; a decrease in the "other securities" of 1,287,285*l*.; and a decrease in the total reserve, notes and coin, of 576,045*l*. The decrease in the other securities, which would otherwise be satisfactory, is more than counterbalanced by the withdrawals of private deposits on the other side.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (July 20) write—The transactions have been again numerous and considerable, but are all at low prices. On the 16th the English smelters announced an official fall of 5*l*. a ton on all descriptions of copper; but, as sales had previously been made considerably under these reduced quotations, this fall had no real effect. There are many orders in the market for manufactured copper for India, but money matters prevent their being given out. The demand for small lots of fine foreign copper for the Continent is good, but for bars there is not much enquiry.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell (Liverpool, July 14) reports—The market still manifests a drooping tendency, and quotations must again be reduced. Importers have freely met the market, and smelters are willing sellers at a very considerable reduction from their official prices. As low as 83*l*. has been accepted for India sheets. The mail from the West Coast, with news to June 2, advises very large shipments in the fortnight, equal to 3600 tons pure copper, and this, together with the failure of the Birmingham Banking Company, will not tend to improve matters. The imports from all parts into Liverpool and Swansea during the six months ending the 30th ult. have been—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Barilla.	Slab.	Fine copper.
1866..Tons	38,267	19,288	617	5516	22,137
Against same period in—					
1865..Tons	38,989	15,984	344	7318	22,515
1864	32,150	13,857	682	9252	21,976
1863	41,052	8,926	392	5862	17,429

Sales since our last—

July 4.—557 tons bars, at Swansea, ex Zeta	£75 0 0	per ton.
July 5.— 4 tons bars, at Swansea, ex Janthe	75 0 0	per ton.
July 5.— 14 tons bars, at Swansea, ex River Thames	75 0 0	per ton.
July 6.— 50 tons bars, on spot here, out of second hands	76 10 0	per ton.
July 7.—628 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Huasco	0 14 0	per unit.
July 7.—457 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Anne Wood	0 14 0	per unit.
July 7.—740 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex River Thames	0 14 0	per unit.
July 9.—200 tons bars, at Swansea, ex Colorado	75 0 0	per ton.
July 9.— 32 tons ore, at Swansea, ex Patagonia	0 14 0	per unit.
July 10.—210 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex M. A. Holman	0 14 0	per unit.
July 10.— 20 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Hawkeye	0 14 0	per unit.
July 10.—361 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Henry Bath	0 14 0	per unit.
July 11.—100 tons bars, at Swansea, ex Colorado	75 10 0	per ton.
July 11.— 50 tons ingots, at Swansea, ex Colorado	80 0 0	per ton.
July 13.— 25 tons ingots, at Swansea, ex Colorado	80 0 0	per ton.

Quotations are 14s. per unit for ores and regulus, 75*l*. to 75*l*. 10s. for bars, 80*l*. for ingots, and 16s. (nominally) for Barilla. Stocks of copper produce (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	2750	3293	1800	436	53
Swansea	9909	6714	1665	387	—

Arrivals from the West Coast, S.A.—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Barlechan, Arica	—	—	—	—	27
Glen Afton, Duendes	501	—	—	—	—
Chilian, Colon	—	—	—	—	65
At Swansea—					
Black Watch, Taltal	671	—	50	—	—
Colorado, Carrizal	—	—	536	205	—
Pembroke Castle, Tongoy	—	—	398	207	—
Zeta, sundry ports	—	—	558	—	—
Kent, Huasco	—	598	—	—	—
Delta, Caldera	127	651	—	—	—
Bodrhydden, Caldera	—	720	—	—	—
River Thames, Coquimbo	—	740	14	—	—
Huasco, Coquimbo	—	628	—	—	—
Slains Castle, Chanaral	625	—	—	—	—

THE IRON TRADE.—Messrs. G. Bailey Toms and Co. say—"The iron market has been wholly unaffected by the strike this week of workmen employed at the rolling-mills and forges in the districts bordering on the Tyne and Tees, because at no time within the past three years have the masters' engagements been so light, nor the prices of malleable iron so ruinously low, as at the present moment. Moreover, amidst all the present depression in the British iron trade, comes the discouraging intelligence from Washington, United States, that increased Customs' duties are proposed to be levied on imports, so as almost to prohibit the shipment to America of several descriptions of metals. Railroad iron, for instance, is to be charged at the rate of 4*l*. 12s. 6d. per ton in future, in lieu of the present duty of 3*l*. 5s. per ton, besides freight and insurance; and it is questionable whether British ironmasters can compete with American on these terms; if they cannot, an important market will be closed to us for some time. Such considerations should weigh, one would think, with those 8000 men who are reported to be now out on strike in the English ironmaking districts north of the Humber. There were in 1856 only 66 furnaces at work in the district, whereas this year 90 have been in blast, producing an annual yield of not far short of 1,000,000 tons of pig, while 11 others are now being built or enlarged. The stock is accumulating rapidly in the Stockton and Darlington stores, and the price droops. On the whole, there exists, we think, the prospect of, perhaps, a prolonged lull in that bustling activity which has prevailed till lately at the ironworks along the Tyne and Tees side; but the inherent resources of that locality in coal and ironstone are magnificent, and the retardation of their development will ultimately issue in more secure and permanent success for all concened in their winning and working.

COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.—The proceeds of the loan of 1864 (for 1,019,000*l*.)—the balance of which, 446,350*l*., in debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest, is advertised for sale by tender at the Union Bank of Australia, London, on July 27—are for the following purposes:—

Immigration	£100,000
Railways	847,000
Electric telegraphic extensions	10,000
Public buildings and works	47,000
Advances to municipalites	15,000=£1,019,000

The previous debt of the colony was 831,236*l*., and the following statistics, furnished by the Registrar-General, show its steady progress since its separation from the colony of New South Wales, in December 1859:—

	Population.	Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.
1860	28,056	£178,589	£ 742,023	£ 533,476
1861	34,367	238,238	967,950	709,598
1862	45,077	346,431	1,323,509	769,742
1863	61,467	404,720	1,713,263	888,381
1864	74,000	524,198	2,267,950	1,247,054
1865	92,000	631,431	2,505,568	1,160,159

PETROLIUM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Reference has upon several occasions been made to the valuable deposits of oil-producing shale existing in New South Wales, and in the Journal of July 7 there appeared a communication from Mr. Mackenzie, in which the position of the several oil properties were carefully pointed out. In another column of this day's Journal will be found an advertisement from the same gentleman, by which the co-operation of English men is sought for extending the oil manufacture of the colony. Mr. Mackenzie is well known both in this country and in Australia, having served his apprenticeship as a colliery engineer to the late Mr. William Peace, the manager of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' collieries, and had considerable subsequent experience at that and other collieries in the neighbourhood. On account of ill-health he left this country for Australia, where his symptoms of consumption rapidly disappeared, and he has occupied the position of Government Examiner of Coal Fields in New South Wales for nearly four years. Upon leaving this country he received numerous testimonials as to efficiency and integrity, and his Australian experience has been in every way satisfactory. Mr. Mackenzie's plan and description of the Hartley district will be published in next week's Journal.

Queensland Loan of 1864, £1,019,000.—Tenders for Balance, £446,350.

QUEENSLAND LOAN OF 1864, £1,019,000—TENDERS FOR BALANCE, £446,350.—The UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA being empowered as Financial Agents of the Government of Queensland to negotiate the SALE of the remainder of the DEBENTURES issued under Act of the Colonial Legislature, 28th Victoria, No. 28, assented to 13th September, 1864, entitled "An Act to authorise the raising of Loans on the Security of the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony, for the execution of certain Public Works, and further to provide Funds for Immigration."

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE, up to Friday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock precisely, sealed TENDERS, in writing, of parties who may forward the same, addressed "Tenders for Queensland Loan," or attend in person therewith, for any portion of £446,350, being the balance of the above Loan. Such Tenders will then be opened in the presence of all so attending, and read publicly, and the purchasers be forthwith declared, provided the price be not under the minimum fixed, which will be placed on the table under seal.

These Debentures of £100 and £250 each, with coupons attached, will become due 1st January, 1884, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from 1st July, 1866, said Debentures, principal and interest, being made payable in London or Brisbane, at the option of the holder.

Payment for the amounts that may be allotted will be required as follows:—
£15 per £100 Bond, on the purchaser being declared,
£35 per £100 Bond, on 14th September,
And the balance on 15th October.

Forms of application are provided at this office.

By order of the Board,
H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Manager.

38, Old Broad-street, London, 17th July, 1866.

MINING ENGINEER.—The ADVERTISER, a competent and practical Mine Manager, WISHES for a SITUATION at HOME or ABROAD. He has filled a situation in the above capacity at home and abroad for a great many years, and would undertake the management or inspection of any mining property in any part of the world. References given of the highest respectability.—Address, "P.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.

MINING IN THE NORTH OF PORTUGAL.—A RESIDENT in PORTUGAL, having a VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINE, and a COPPER MINE, both in excellent situations, and with water-power, is DESIROUS of MEETING with a PARTY to WORK them, upon very advantageous conditions.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. JAS. WOOLCOTT and Co., 1, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

ITALY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in Italy, who knows the country thoroughly, and has some interest in it, whose time is wholly unoccupied, WISHES to SECURE an AGENCY or BUSINESS, to give him some occupation.—Address, "M. E.," Mr. Lindley's, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

A GENTLEMAN, well versed in Joint-Stock Companies, and with a knowledge of Mining and Slate Quarries, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as SECRETARY or MANAGER.—Address, "X. L.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A PARTNER, OR PARTNERS, WANTED, who can command £5000, to JOIN in a COLLIERY of the best house coal in SOUTH WALES, for the further developing the workings, and other purposes. The small coal is excellent for coking.—Apply to "A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a PARTNER to JOIN in OPENING a NEW COLLIERY already proved, near MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.—Address, "J. W. R.," Messrs. Pring and Price, stationers, Mold.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND MINING COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER, who is a Cornish Mining Captain of 40 years' experience, both in England, Wales, Ireland, France, and Italy, and now resident in the latter country, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES. The Advertiser is also in possession of, and acquainted with, several VALUABLE PROPERTIES, containing lodes of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, and NICKEL ORES, which he is authorised TO DISPOSE OF. He will be happy to afford information on all points connected with mining. All applications to be addressed Captain JOHN KESSELL, Burgofranco, Ivrea, Italy; or Scopello Mines, Scopello, Val-Sesia, Piedmonte.

VALUABLE PRACTICAL INFORMATION ON MINING AND SMELTING—ERECTION OF COPPER WORKS AT FOREIGN MINES, FOR THE REDUCTION OF LOW PERCENTAGE ORES.—A GENTLEMAN, who is desirous of travelling for two or three years, and who during his absence would wish to be of some service to mine adventurers, begs to OFFER his SERVICES to ADVISE those more particularly concerned in developing mines containing inferior quality ores. It is not for the writer to say whether the large consignments of copper pyrites and other low-price ores, recently imported to Swansea from California, have been a profitable undertaking or not, but this he could venture to say, that if it had been reduced on the spot to a regulus of 30 to 40 per cent., and thus avoiding shipment of 70 per cent. of the bulk, large profits might have been made. The gentleman who offers his services is a practical miner, and one who can conduct its operations throughout the various stages, has had also FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in SMELTING COPPER and TIN, and, therefore, could reduce both and send them into the English market of any percentage, or in a refined state; can also assay tin ores. The difficulty experienced in erecting copper works abroad has been the expense of employing a staff of masons, foremen, &c.; but the writer has plans of both calciners and furnaces, and can superintend their erection with an ordinary mason or two, and thus avoid the heavy expense that has deterred mining companies from trying experiments that might have been very beneficial to their interest; is prepared to meet any respectable company, and to lay before them an estimate of the probable saving in reducing low percentage ores on the mine, and to proceed to any healthy country. Can produce first-class credentials.—Address, "B. T.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUTTEN ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY
(Limited under Prussian Law).
PAYMENT OF SECOND CALL.

The Shareholders are requested to PAY to the Direction of the Company, at their offices, No. 30, Benrather-street, Dusseldorf, or to any of the undermentioned bankers, on or before the 20th of July next, the SECOND CALL of TEN PER CENT., or THREE POUNDS PER SHARE.

In accordance with par. 9 of the Statutes, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed on payments of calls, and the Council of Supervision, being empowered to fix the terms upon which full payment of shares can take place, have resolved to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. upon all such full payments made in advance of calls.

The respective "quittungsbogen" should be presented at the office of the company, or at the bankers, in order to have the payment acknowledged on the face thereof, as provided by par. 9 of the Statutes.

THE COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.

The Bankers of the Company are for England and Ireland: The National Bank, Dusseldorf, June 12, 1866. and its branches.

THE GOTHIC SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED), CARDIGANSHIRE.

A minimum dividend up to 10 per cent. guaranteed during the first 12 months.

Notice is hereby given, that the CERTIFICATES FOR ALL SHARES registered in this company HAVE BEEN TRANSMITTED by post to EACH SHAREHOLDER respectively.

And further notice is hereby given, that a CIRCULAR WILL BE ISSUED and SENT FREE to EVERY registered SHAREHOLDER, ACCOMPANIED by the PAYMENT of FIVE PER CENT. (half the 10 per cent. guaranteed) on each subscriber's shares, after the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board, ARTHUR COWPER, Chairman.

Royal Insurance-buildings, 67, King-street, Manchester, July 19, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, and

Notice is also hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Association will be HELD at the said offices of the company, on the said 31st day of July, at half-past Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for the consideration of the matters following, and the passing of such resolutions relating to the same, and all incidental matters, as the meeting may think fit—that is to say,

1.—The increasing of the company's capital.

2.—The registering of the shares of the company's capital and of the transfer of the shares.

3.—The cancelling of the now existing certificates of shares, and the issuing of new certificates in exchange.

4.—The repealing of all or some of the company's regulations established by their supplementary Deed of Settlement of 24th November, 1836.

5.—The reviving or re-enacting, either with or without modification, of all or some of the company's regulations established by their Deed of Settlement of 13th July, 1835, and repealed in whole or in part by that supplementary Deed.

6.—The registering of the company under the Companies Act, 1862, as a limited company.

H. R. GRENFELL
WALTER SHAIRP } Directors of the Company.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1866.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 30th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, for the purpose of considering the making a distribution on account of the profit made by the company during the last six months.

By order, C. H. FIELDER, Sec.

Offices, 35, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, London, E.C., July 19, 1866.

N.B.—The transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, the 21st inst., and re-open on Thursday, the 2d of August next.

Proprietors will please give immediate notice of any change of address during the last half-year.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the HOLDERS of SCRIP CERTIFICATES are REQUIRED to BRING IN THEIR SCRIP, and PAY a FURTHER SUM of TEN PER CENT. upon each certificate of £100 to the company's bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., on or before the 21st day of July, 1866, in order that such scrip may be registered in shares of the company, pursuant to the company's special Act, and the prospectus under which such scrip certificates were issued.

And notice is hereby given that if default shall be made in bringing in such certificates and payment of the further 10 per cent. for 14 days beyond the day so appointed, such scrip certificates and the amount already paid thereon will be forfeited. By order, GEO. HOPWOOD, Sec.

Dated 6, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 28th day of June, 1866.

PORTABLE ENGINES, with PIT WINDING GEAR.—Portable in stock up to 14-horse power. Gear to order to suit circumstances.—Apply to BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

PATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—INVENTORS desirous to SECURE INVENTIONS and DESIGNS by PATENT or REGISTRATION, may obtain ADVICE and INFORMATION by applying to Mr. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng., Consulting Patent, Registration, and Copyright Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street. Technical translations effected. Drawings and lithographs prepared.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

CHONTALES.—The rumours relative to the management of these mines, in Nicaragua have had a most prejudicial effect on the market value of the shares. It is difficult to give credit to all the statements afloat, many evidently requiring confirmation. It is understood that the Javali Mine has been purchased by the Central American Association for 30,000*l*.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
July 13	Minera Boundary, &c.	30	£12 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Great Laxey	100	20 7 6	Michell and Son.

Sold in LIVERPOOL (ex *Burgermeister Petersen*), Mr. James Lewis.

July 13	Alamillos	37	£11 5 0	Panther Company.
	—Linares	87	11 5 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 27, and sold at Swansea July 17.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Copper Ore..	119	9⅝	£5 8 0	Copper Ore..	89	11½	£6 6 6
ditto	15	9¾	5 18 0	ditto	100	8¾	5 3 6
ditto	47	8⅛	4 16 0	ditto	99	7¾	5 3 6
ditto	104	8⅛	4 15 0	ditto	95	8½	5 4 0
ditto	96	8	4 16 6	ditto	90	8½	5 1 6
ditto	67	8	4 18 0	Concordia ..	21	17¾	11 9 6
ditto	230	9¾	5 11 0	Berehaven ..	92	9⅝	6 5 6
ditto	1	10⅛	5 17 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Copper Ore	1152	£6068	1 6	Berehaven	92	£577	6 0
Concordia	21	240	19 6				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company	10½	£ 120 9 9
Freeman and Co.	96½	607 3 6
Grenfell and Sons	99	472 12 0
Sims, Willyams, & Co.	11½	126 7 3
Vivian and Sons	293½	1572 2 0
Williams, Foster, & Co.	459	2494 12 0
Charles Lambert	295	1493 0 6
Total	1265	£6886 7 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, July 24.—Californian 93, 75, 78, 76, 70, 80, 60, 24, 19—Moonta 73, 72, 71, 68, 60, 56, 87—Copper Ore 100, 100, 100, 100—Calcined Ore 72, 72—Coarse Metal 20, 20—Calcined Metal 8—Bottoms Slag 15—Calcined Ore 2—Wallaroo Ore 77, 76—Berehaven 118, 107.—Total, 2049 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	92	9⅜	£6 5 6	£ —
Foreign	1173	8½	5 7 6	—
Whole sale	1265	8½	£5 8 10	£89 8 0

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 4, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 19.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols..	131	£3 16 6	Marke Valley	56	£4 7 0
ditto	130	4 7 6	ditto	50	4 0 0
ditto	128	2 19 6	ditto	49	4 0 0
ditto	126	4 7 6	ditto	40	1 0 6
ditto	123	4 6 0	ditto	37	1 16 6
ditto	121	4 4 6	Okel Tor	83	2 11 0
ditto	117	2 12 6	ditto	80	2 0 6
ditto	115	4 4 6	ditto	79	2 10 6
ditto	114	4 11 0	ditto	78	1 16 6
ditto	100	4 6 0	East Caradon	90	2 19 6
ditto	91	4 3 6	ditto	80	3 7 6
ditto	83	4 3 6	ditto	79	3 3 6
ditto	76	4 0 6	ditto	66	3 1 6
ditto	72	2 7 6	Devon and Cornwall..	67	1 7 6
ditto	57	11 10 6	ditto	62	3 6 0
ditto	56	2 8 6	ditto	49	2 13 0
ditto	51	4 4 0	ditto	48	4 11 0
ditto	50	3 13 6	ditto	46	4 13 0
ditto	40	5 4 6	ditto	28	1 17 0
ditto	35	11 4 6	Wheal Friendship	95	2 1 6
ditto	13	3 19 0	ditto	84	4 7 6
Hingston Down	108	2 4 6	ditto	42	11 0 6
ditto	107	2 16 6	Wheal Emma	68	3 18 6
ditto	100	2 1 0	ditto	38	7 12 0
ditto	96	2 3 0	ditto	36	3 3 6
ditto	78	2 15 0	ditto	5	11 5 0
ditto	66	5 18 0	East Russell	75	2 15 6
ditto	45	6 10 6	ditto	26	2 14 0
New Wheal Martha	94	1 18 6	ditto	23	3 2 0
ditto	86	1 1 0	ditto	16	9 1 0
ditto	74	2 9 6	Wheal Crebor	86	2 18 6
ditto	60	1 1 6	ditto	45	3 3 6
ditto	57	0 19 0	Bedford United	68	4 5 6
ditto	51	1 8 6	ditto	50	4 3 6
ditto	50	1 16 0	New Cornish	70	4 3 6
ditto	47	0 11 6	Gunnislake	60	3 2 6
ditto	40	2 5 0	ditto	9	1 7 6
Marke Valley	88	2 13 6	Lady Bertha	54	1 7 0
ditto	60	2 4 6	Fursdon	19	3 4 6
ditto	57	4 0 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	1829	£7830	19 0	Wheal Emma	147	£ 726	5 0
Hingston Down..	600	1851	10 0	East Wh. Russell	140	494	8 6
New Wh. Martha	559	852	15 0	Wheal Crebor	131	394	8 6
Marke Valley	437	1345	0 6	Bedford United..	118	499	9 0
Okel Tor	320	715	9 6	New Cornish	70	292	5 0
East Caradon	315	991	10 6	Gunnislake (Clit.)	69	199	17 6
Devon and Corn...	300	910	13 6	Lady Bertha	54	72	18 0
Wheal Friendship	221	1027	13 6	Fursdon	19	61	5 6

Average Standard £107 6 0 | Average Produce 5¾
Average Price per ton £3 8 0
Quantity of Ore 5329 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 306 tons 17 cwts.
Amount of Money £18,266 8 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard £ 98 0 0.—Average Produce 7¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £108 4 0—Produce, 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	1280 5-6	£4988 18 11
Freeman and Co.	294 5-6	1580 14 5
Grenfell and Sons	280½	1459 6 8
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	1055½	2725 1 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1040½	3256 19 3
Mason and Elkington	120	353 12 6
Bankart and Sons	204	728 16 0
Copper Miners' Company	541	1519 18 0
Charles Lambert	36	114 6 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	133	529 19 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	218	730 3 0
Penclawdd Copper Company	78	251 13 0
Hadland and Co.	47	27 0 6
Total	5329	£18,266 8 6

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 434—Great Wheal Busy 421—Wheal Rose 353—North Treskerby 350—Clifford Amalgamated 320—Phœnix Mines 258—Fowey Consols 170—West Caradon 167—Gonamena 70—Craddock Moor 47.—Total, 2590 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—Wheal Seton 1155—Clifford Amalgamated 722—West Seton 520—West Tolgus 311—South Crofty 294—East Pool 205—Wheal Basset 150—East Wh. Grenville 131—East Basset 128—Dolcoath 113—Tincroft 88—Pendarves United 37—Nangiles 34—Wheal Grenville 17—West Condurrow 17—Wheal Harriett 2.—Total, 3294 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

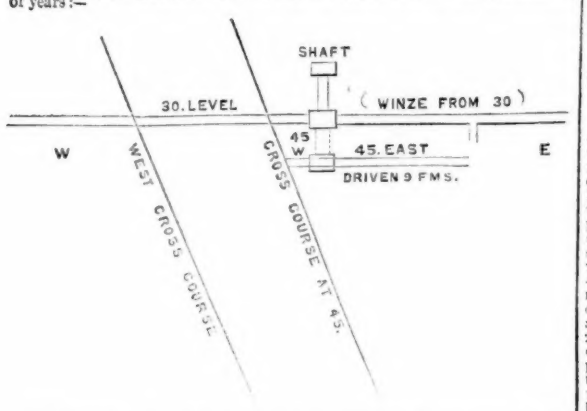
Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

PRINCE OF WALES.—To render our remarks of last week more intelligible, we annex copy of plan sent us by the agent. It will be observed that the 45 east has been driven 9 fms. away from the cross-courses. The 45 west is within 9 ft. of the first cross-course, and between the two the ore was found in the 30, leading the agent to expect a good course of ore between them in the 45. When the shares were 5s. each we expressed our opinion that if the course of ore continued (and of which there was every probability) they would reach 5*l*. per share, and *we still think so*. Since East Caradon rose from 1s. 6d. to 50*l*. there has not been a better discovery in Cornwall, and by the end of this month or the beginning of next we shall be raising ore. So far as we are personally concerned, the price of shares is a matter of indifference, as we go for the results of mining operations, and if we call attention to it so strongly it is because something really good is required to make up for the losses and disappointments of years:—



CHONTALES.—The late advices have confirmed our remarks respecting the probable delay in getting the machinery to the mine—the loss of Javali, and the consequent fall in shares. The Javali Mine, according to some people, when we announced its probable loss, was said to be valuable, chiefly on account of its water-power, but the Central American Company (numbering among its directors gentlemen who are also directors of Chontales) is said to have purchased it for 30,000*l*., and, doubtless, consider it a great bargain. Chontales shares on arrival of the mail declined to 1¾, or a drop of 2*l*. per share. They are now about par, and lower than we thought they would come; and as we have no reason to change our opinion as to the ultimate success of the company, intending purchasers have now a good time for investing. We may add that the report of Dr. Seeman upon Javali is the strongest report we have yet seen of the richness of the district for gold. It fully confirms all that Mr. Paul wrote, and adds great strength inferentially to his extraordinary reports of Consuelo and other mines belonging to the Chontales Company.

EAST GRENVILLE—"A HOLDER."—The object of the report and its publication are too palpable to deceive anyone. Nearly 1000 shares have been bought up by one gentleman, upon the reports of one of the first agents in Cornwall, and when shares are at double their present price the public will come in.

BARYTA COMPANY (Limited).—The advertisement will be found in another column. One of the directors is at the present moment in Ireland, superintending the grinding of 5 tons of barytes, as several companies and firms have applied for casks as samples, and, on approval, the orders for it will be as much, if not more, than the company can grind weekly. Barytes is in great demand in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and other towns, in a variety of manufactures, and the supply of pure quality, free from iron, such as we have obtained, is limited. The estimated profit, based on careful calculations, shows a working profit of 50 per cent. on the capital; and as 5000 tons could, if necessary, be broken during the next six months, the company shows the profits of successful mining without its risks. As a great many shares have been taken, applications will be attended to in the order they are received.

MINING, MINERALS, AND METALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among recent applications for Patents occur the following:—

July 11, No. 1823, J. N. FOURNEL, Nancy, France, manufacture of iron and cast-iron.—July 13, No. 1838, Prof. LAW, Bayswater, decolorising products of distillation of shale, coal, &c.—July 16, No. 1859, L. MIGNOT, Paris, preparing soluble alkaline silicates for preserving stone and other materials and for manufacturing artificial stone.

The following Notices to Proceed having been lodged, any opposition intended thereto must be entered on or before Aug. 7:—No. 700, PRIDEAUX, Sheffield, puddling and converting furnaces.—No. 702, WILLANS, Bayswater, puddling iron.—No. 796, BAKEWELL, Hampstead (communication from Seaman, Pittsburg), rolling and straightening cylindrical metallic rods and tubes.

Among sealed Patents appear the following:—

No. 157, ALLEN, Bristol, iron and metal bedsteads.—No. 158, BANFILL, Walworth, coal scuttle.—No. 275, CHILDS, Oxford-street, crushing quartz ores (communication from Karnes, Rochester, U.S.)—No. 663, VEREL, Stirling, distilling oils from coal, shale, &c.—No. 727, NEWTON, Chancery-lane, melting iron (communication from Haserick, New Hampshire, U.S.)—No. 1449, HASELTINE, Southampton-buildings, metal hoops (communication from Alberger, Buffalo, U.S.).

Provisional Protection has been allowed to Messrs. W. H. HALL and J. COOKE, the miners' lamp manufacturers, of Lawley-street, Birmingham, for improvements in miners' safety-lamps, No. 1610. This application was made, per Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, on June 13. The specification will not be open to public inspection till December.

Among recently filed Specifications are the following:—

No. 2307, UNWIN. The invention consists in introducing into the mass of pig-iron when fused in a puddling-furnace a mixture of black oxide of manganese, with wood charcoal, pure sulphate of baryta, and calcined blood, or with any of these three ingredients.—No. 2277, GRAND, describes a process of treating cast-steel, by heating it to white or welding heat, and then subjecting it to welding, forging, hammering, squeezing, rolling, &c., the outside of the bars or other forms or articles of cast-steel receiving a coating or sheating of wrought-iron, to protect them from atmospheric air.—No. 2298, DUVERNOIS describes a fire-place with revolving grate, for the better consumption of peat, coal, or other fuel thereon.—R. A. WRIGHT, the civil engineer and patentee of the smoke-consuming apparatus known by his name, has recently applied for a second patent, relating to furnaces and furnace doors and bars, and has obtained provisional protection on this application, which is numbered 599. The provisional specification was obtained by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street.

PURIFICATION OF PETROLEUM.—In the refining of petroleum, or of oils obtained from the distillation of coal, &c., at low temperatures, it is usual to add sulphuric acid as a preliminary process of refining, and Mr. FORDRED, of Blackheath, has proposed to substitute a preliminary alkaline process, and the alkaline foots obtained are treated with steam and an oil separated, which will be found useful in the arts. The oils thus obtained possess valuable drying properties, and may be advantageously employed in conjunction with boiled oil, and with such resinous gums and resins as may be soluble therein, and they may be used with paints and varnishes.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 15 was 14,131*l*.

THE UNITED KINGDOM PATENT FUEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES,—26, MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS,—NORTHFLEET, KENT.

Capital £100,000, in £10 shares; £1 payable on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 on 1st January, 1867, beyond which no further call is anticipated.

This company is established for the purpose of working a new process for the amalgamation of small coal or coal dust. Under this system no tar or other nauseous substances are used. The fuel burns entirely without smell, and is available for all domestic uses; it is very durable, leaves little clinker or ash, does not injure the fire-bars of furnaces, is almost smokeless, and will stow in one-fourth less space than ordinary coal; while the cost of production is less than half that of other patented fuels now in use.

The Share List will remain open until the 7th August, and prospectuses, together with all further information, can be obtained from JOHN INMAN, Esq., 15, Throgmorton-street, London; or from E. L. COCKERELL, Esq., at the offices of the company.—July 20, 1866.

THE BARYTA COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit on application 10s. per share, 10s. on allotment, 10s. at one month, and 10s. at two months after allotment; and no further liability.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. BAINBRIGGE, Esq., Barrister, Temple. [Limited.
BENJ. COBB, Esq. (Director of the Mines Purchase and Finance Company, Limited).
S. W. DAUKES, Esq., Whitehall-place (Director of the Railway Passengers' Assurance).
Major PENNEFATHER (Director of the Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Plantation Company, Limited).
(Another director to be selected from the shareholders.)

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bennett and Stark, 4, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill.
SECRETARY—Mr. Wm. Ward.
BROKER—Jos. Robertson, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, and Stock Exchange.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or to the broker, secretary, or solicitors of the company, in the form accompanying the prospectus.

OFFICES,—CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and for working a very valuable baryta quarry in the county of Cork, Ireland, for which a new lease for 21 years, from 26th June, 1866, has been granted at a royalty of 1s. per ton.

The consumption of the sulphate of barytes in potteries, glass works, and in various manufactures, already very great, is daily increasing, and while the quality of it from this quarry is pure and free from iron (see analysis), Mr. Hitchins, who has thoroughly inspected the property on behalf of the directors of the Mines Purchase and Finance Company (Limited), states that 5000 tons could, if necessary, be raised in the next six months.

Mr. Hitchins entered into the necessary calculations on the spot as to the cost of raising and preparing the baryta for the market, and estimates the profit in the rough stone at 8s. per ton, which on 100 tons a week would give an estimated profit of £40, or £2080 per year. On the ground article the profit, he calculates, will be £1 6s. per ton, which on 75 tons per week would be £97 10s., or £5025 per year, or nearly 50 per cent. upon the capital.

These calculations have been based upon the quantities which the directors have been led to expect, from the correspondence placed in their hands, that a market can be at once found, but it will be observed by Mr. Hitchins's report the quantity to be raised can be limited only by the number of hands employed for a very long time to come.

The company have been offered in the neighbourhood the necessary mills, with five pairs of stones for grinding the baryta, and the facilities for shipping are all that can be desired.

The price to be paid to the Mines Purchase and Finance Company (Limited) is £4000 and 1-10th of the nett profits as royalty; but the Baryta Company to have power to commute the said royalty at any time for 500 shares of £2 each.

COPY OF MR. HITCHINS'S REPORT.

St. Michael's House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C., London, March 28, 1866.—The barytes, or as it is called in that vicinity, the White Mine, is situated on the side of a hill on rising ground, about two miles easterly of the town and sea port of Bantry, in the county of Cork, Ireland. Having examined the lode, and considered its capabilities and prospects, in accordance with your instructions, I now submit my report thereon. The lode has a run a little inclining north of west and south of east, without any perceptible underlie pervading the generally prevailing schistose rock of the country, and has to some extent been explored (some 1500 tons having been raised) by an adit level driven up from the rivulet some 50 fms. or more, and 8 fathoms deep, to where are two shafts and the main workings, there showing a width of 8 ft., and no wall to be seen on either side, 4 ft. or so of which, in the centre, being the white quality, and the remainder more or less stained or coloured; and in the sink below the adit, about 6 to 8 ft. deep, the lode and quality of the barytes appear to me to improve; beyond this are workings and drifts both east and west for a length altogether of nearly 20 fms. I look at the main workings as being the most worthy of notice, and in depth more particularly, where I believe the quality as well as quantity will improve, and the expense of keeping the water not much; and I am fully convinced that many thousands of tons can be raised at a very cheap rate, at first (say) not over 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton, of such qualities, or better than the samples I have brought with me, which I had broken for that express purpose; of these I take the whitest, with only spalling and picking over by children, to be one-third of the whole, and the quantity to be obtained after a little preliminary preparation for open working, will be limited only by the number of hands employed for a very long time to come; this open cutting will more fairly develope the vein in every respect, and decide the future system of working. The sett, which is about a mile in length, is sufficient for more workings than will be required, and its elevated situation renders the cartage of the ore to port or to mill very easy, and consequently cheap. Labour is sufficiently abundant, at 10s. per week for good men, and although gradually (on account of emigration) increasing in price, I believe will continue to be cheaper than in England. Freights to the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, or London vary according to circumstances, but as there is, I believe, no other export from Bantry, vessels delivering Indian corn, or meal and coals, will readily accept low rates rather than pay for ballast, and any size vessel can come to this place; the last freight to Liverpool was 7s. 6d. per ton; to London, 5s. to 10s. per ton; and to Bristol by the Welsh colliers at equally cheap or cheaper rates. As to water-power at the mine or quarry, I calculate there is enough for washing the ore, even in summer. The mills offered to be let at £115 per year rent, which I went to see, are very extensive, so that a part might be let off, and can, with remodelling, be readily rendered available, having a never-failing supply of water—in fact, a whole river of about 40 ft. fall, and three water-wheels and five pairs of millstones. From the best information I can gather, it is estimated the barytes, in the rough delivered, sells at 25s. to 30s. per ton. The cost to raise—say 3s.; carriage to port, 2s.; shipping, 6d.; royalty, 1s.; freight, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; and management on 2000 tons a year, 1s. 6d. to 2s., amounting to 17s., leaving a profit of 8s. per ton, or 47 per cent. on the outlay.

If ground and bleached—say, selling price £3 10s. delivered ..	£3	10	0
Cost as above	£0	17	0
Grinding, 5s.; bleaching, 6s.; and repairs, 3s.	0	14	0
Packages 10s., and commission 3s.	0	13	0= 2 4 0
Profit, 59 per cent., or	£1	6	0 per ton.

but a great portion of the better or white sort, will not require bleaching at all, only the more coloured will have to be submitted to that process, therefore there is a field for good investment, to realise greater profits, as regards raising versus bleaching. The consumption of this article is very great; I can vouch for the quantity to be obtained, and, can, therefore, recommend your acquiring this property, if offered at a fair price, as the capital required to work will be comparatively small, not more than £2000, including the additions to the mill for grinding, and in three months mineral will be in the market.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Sample of Barytes.	Per cent.
Sulphate of barytes	82·46
Silica, sulphate of lime, and other constituents (undetermined)	17·54 = 100·00
Specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	4·09

NOTE.—This sample of barytes is very free from iron; it contains a little more than four-fifths of its weight of sulphate of barytes. Samples of this mineral, consisting entirely of sulphate of barytes, have a specific gravity of 4·5, or even higher. Signed, JOHN NEWLANDS, F.C.S.

THE GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED)

LLANBERIS, CARNARVON.

Nominal capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each, 2000 of which have been issued, and £20,000 thereon fully paid-up.
Present issue of shares, 1500, being half the remaining capital.
Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The quarries held by this company, and situated on the south side of the Lake of Llanberis, have been so far developed during the last five years as to leave no doubt of the complete success of the undertaking.

The slate produced is very superior in quality, and is in great demand; and, although the very limited capital of £20,000 has been expended on the works, the profits during the past year have been upwards of £2000.

The present yield is nearly 400 tons a month, of the value of £2 6s. 8d. per ton, the sales for twelve months to March 31, 1866, amounting to £9688, as compared with £3098 in the year to March 31, 1862.

The time has now arrived when a judicious expenditure of £15,000, in erecting slab machinery and further extending the works, will unquestionably return very ample profits, the increased make of slates being estimated on reliable authority at from 1000 to 1200 tons a month, which, at the very moderate profit of 15s. per ton, will yield a dividend of from 25 to 30 per cent. on a capital of £35,000, with every prospect of further increase.

The Carnarvon and Llanberis Railway (which is expected to be completed during the present year) runs through the slate-yard of the company, and will effect a great saving of expense—about £700 a year on the present make—and will otherwise add to the great advantages which these quarries possess.

The directors have determined upon a present issue of 1500 shares only.

Prospectuses, with full details, and forms of application for shares may be had of the acting secretary, at the office of the company, 27, Bucklersbury, London; at the quay office of the company, Carnarvon; or from W. W. CRAGG, Esq., the manager at the quarries, who will afford any further information that may be required. J. BEDDOW, Acting Secretary.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Capt. J. Rabey, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—1. If a person having two calls on mining shares unpaid allows them to be forfeited at a meeting held for the purpose, is he liable for any future calls and to the two past calls unpaid?—2. If a person relinquishes shares has he any further liability whatever?—W. [When an adventurer's shares are forfeited by a meeting held for the purpose all further liability upon them ceases, but the two past calls must be paid. In case of the relinquishment of shares, the adventurer must pay his proportion of all outstanding liabilities, and his connection with the company will forthwith cease.]

THE ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.—When danger was looked for by the anticipated collapse of the Aberaman Ironworks Company (late Crawshay Bailey's), there were some letters at the time in your valuable Journal, calling the attention of the subscribers to that unfortunate undertaking as to the manner in which the company was formed and the directors appointed, and an opinion expressed that the latter were amenable to the shareholders for alleged mismanagement, and launching the company under questionable pretences; not having heard or seen anything for some time in the Journal, I should be obliged to any of your readers if they can give any information as to the present position or future prospects of this company, as I consider it is a great reflection upon the directors, as men of honour and commercial integrity, not to have returned the amount subscribed by the public to this undertaking long since, especially as they have shown such utter incapacity of successfully carrying out what they had undertaken.—A SHAREHOLDER.

NEW FLOATING HYDRAULIC MACHINE.—Your correspondent, "C. H. D.," in describing the machine constructed by Mr. Roman, compares it with an ordinary undershot water-wheel, but in a manner that renders the comparison practically useless. What is the meaning of the statement—the useful effect of a small machine first tried was 3·47 times that of an undershot wheel at the same place? It would be as conclusive to state that as the engineer was 6 ft. 2 in. high, and weighed 16 stone, his engine was 3½ horse power. With what size wheel does "C. H. D." compare the float-chain machine? Surely not with an undershot wheel the size of the carrying wheels, whilst if he take the chain as representing the circumference of the undershot wheel, he would lead us to believe that the 36-float machine is nearly five times as powerful as a 70-ft. undershot wheel, whilst the larger machine would be thirteen times as powerful as a 140-ft. wheel. Now, if "C. H. D." had stated the size of the wheel with which it was compared, one might have judged whether the machine is any improvement or otherwise.—H. J. C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 21, 1866.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DURATION OF OUR COAL SUPPLY.

The Royal Commissioners (of whom the Duke of ARGYLE is President) for enquiring into the probable duration of our coal supply have held several meetings. At their last sitting they divided the subject of their enquiry into several parts, and under each heading appointed a committee to undertake specially that particular branch of the enquiry. It was then arranged that the Commissioners should hold their next meeting for business early in September, when, no doubt, they will agree upon the plan of procedure to be followed. Mr. J. F. CAMPBELL, who has already acted in a similar capacity to several Royal Commissions, and whose experience and ability render him a most able auxiliary, has been appointed secretary.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Col. SYKES asked whether the Royal Commission was authorised to bore for coal in different parts of Great Britain; and whether it was understood that expenses might be incurred to an unlimited extent without the previous approval of the House of Commons?

Mr. WALPOLE replied that there was nothing in the Commission giving the Commissioners authority to bore for coal, and it was not usual for such a Commission to incur expenses without reference to the Home Office, which would, if needful, place the application before the Treasury.

Mr. GLADSTONE said it was desirable that the answer given by the Home Secretary to the question of Col. SYKES should be correctly understood. Did the right hon. gentleman say that the Coal Commission had no power to authorise boring? The words giving such power were in the original draft of the address, but were struck out.—Mr. WALPOLE said the right hon. gentleman was perfectly correct; there was no such power.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES.

JULY 6.—Present: Mr. NEATE (in the chair), Messrs. AYRTON, FAWCETT, FOSTER, KINNAIRD, LIDDELL, POWELL, WOODS, and General DUNNE.

Mr. EDWARD JONES, manager of the Lilleshall Collieries, Shropshire, was recalled.—I know a man named Enoch Onions, who gave evidence before this Committee to the effect that he himself was not summoned, but that he came in the place of Edw. Beard, of Smethcott, near Wellington, who he said dared not come for fear of being discharged. I know Edw. Beard very well. I should be very sorry to discharge a man like him, or indeed anyone who chose to come up here and give evidence. If he had come to me I, as the manager of the mine, would have thought it my duty to send him up. The facts, however, are these:—Beard misbehaved himself four years ago, and I suspended him. Owing to the misconduct of Beard and others the whole of that pit was upset. It was the only pit we were working directly ourselves, and not through charter-masters. There were no middlemen there. It was fitted up on the best possible principle with regard to ventilation and everything else, and I had the most scientific men down to examine it. It was the pit which the Duke of Sutherland and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer went down. The men worked that pit for a little over twelve months, and in that time they rebelled twice.

Prof. FAWCETT: In what way did they rebel?—They were dissatisfied with their earnings; and yet, at the same time, they were getting 10 and 15 per cent. more than the wages in the other works generally. They reduced their hours of labour from 10 to 9 hours, to suit their own convenience, and we quietly gave way to that. They then wanted to reduce the term of labour to 8 hours, and asked for an advance of 2d. per ton upon the cutting price. I said—"No; we cannot afford to give it." They struck immediately, and the work was stopped for nearly twelve months, to our serious loss. Notwithstanding his share in all this, we took Beard back, and he is now in our employ. Beard's misconduct consisted in his being a prominent man in getting up the strikes. He was not dishonest, or guilty of any other misconduct.

By the CHAIRMAN: The reason he and his fellows were allowed to receive 10 or 15 per cent. more than the people in the works generally was that in that pit they were working directly through me, and not through a contractor. The bulk of the work under the contractor is stint work, and a man can do his stint—that is, a day's work—in 4½ or 5 hours. The stint varies according to different degrees of hardness, from 6 to 13 yards, 1 yard in.

By Mr. LIDDELL: Onions stated that he was discharged, but he did not know for what reason; but, as a matter of fact, he was not discharged. Four years ago he was a charter-master, with others, under the company. He kept a shop, and the others publichouses, contrary to the by-laws, and he was told he must give that up. He did not choose to do so, but went into the town of St. Georges, where he keeps a shop to this day. The coal owners, in the interests of the colliers, do not permit the charter-masters to keep shops or beerhouses. [The witcontradicted the evidence of Onions in a variety of other particulars.]

The CHAIRMAN: I do not say you would, but is there an idea prevalent among the workmen that if they come up to give evidence it would be remembered against them?—I am certain there is not.

By Mr. LIDDELL: I heard the evidence of Mr. Woodhouse on the subject of training Inspectors and do not agree with it, as tending to a great deal of confusion and insubordination. And, moreover, these pupils would be learning a valuable business at the expense of the owners and lessees, and might at some future period use the knowledge against them. I should say that the owners would, under any circumstances, object to it. I can speak for Lord Granville and the people acting with him at Lilleshall. If you want more Inspectors, take them at once, I should say, from the best practical men now to be got—men already trained in the mines, and knowing the mode of work in the districts they are wanted for. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the Government employing any number of additional Inspectors it may think fit.

Prof. FAWCETT: Mr. Woodhouse spoke of one assistant to each Inspector, and that surely could not produce any inconvenience?—Yes, it would; and the men, and the contractors, who ought to know better, go tittle-tattling to the Inspectors, whereas if they mentioned what they did not like to me it would be remedied at once. With assistant Inspectors we should be in constant confusion. Who would be the manager of large works like Lilleshall? I should be sorry to be, with these fellows coming in.

Prof. FAWCETT: You are assuming that they would be there very frequently, but they could not visit your colliery constantly if there were only one assistant to a whole district?—The thing is not at all necessary. I think the mines are sufficiently inspected; and I disagree with Mr. Woodhouse altogether. He speaks of fiery mines as needing more inspection than others, but there is more difficulty in dealing with carbonic acid gas than with carburreted hydrogen. A fiery mine needs attention every day, and there are minutiæ which no Inspector can attend to.

By the CHAIRMAN: I have known mines where engineering pupils are allowed to go down by the permission of their owners, and am not aware of any inconvenience arising from that.

By Mr. WOODS: We could now forbid such pupils going down, but we should object to have that imposed upon us by Act of Parliament. We are always happy to see the regularly appointed Inspector.

Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, owner of Blairdardie Colliery, Dumbartonshire, a member of the executive council of the mine owners of Scotland, a Justice of the Peace, and Provost of Renfrew, said that his men were paid by weight, but he believed that they preferred

payment by measure, as it gave them an advantage. Payment, however, has always been by weight. I settle with the men once a fortnight, but pay them every day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, subsistence money. That is, if a man has earned 4s. 6d. yesterday, he gets 4s. or 4s. 3d. to-day. That leaves a small balance to the man at the end of a fortnight; but every morning, between 11 and 12, they get their money if they wish.

Mr. LIDDELL: Yours is, then, a system of daily pay?—It is common in Scotland to give subsistence money, but there are not many employers who carry it out so fully as I do.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there truck shops in your neighbourhood?—I have none, but I understand they have stores in some of the neighbouring works. My men have petitioned again and again for me to start a store, because they consider it an inconvenience to go for their goods a mile and a half or two miles, but I have set my face against it. One of my workmen, with my permission, started a store on his own account some years ago. I am not sure, but I think he does not sell anything but provisions—tea, coffee, and such things, but not whiskey. I refused to have anything to do with a store, partly because I had plenty to do without that, and partly because I did not choose to incur the odium which attaches to owners who keep such shops. The cottages are ours, and I should not object to any of the men selling goods, but I would not allow them to be used for the sale of beer or whiskey. I think the truck system is a great convenience to the men. I am referring now to my next neighbours, Messrs. Merry and Cuninngham. They erected a store at their works, because no one else would do so. The coal is gradually working down, and, of course no one would build a house for a store when the chance is that in 10 or 15 years the coal would be worked out, the pits closed, and the men gone elsewhere. Those works are still farther from the town than mine.

Mr. LIDDELL: How far are Hardgate and Dantocher from Mr. Merry's works?—Hardgate is a small clachan of two or three houses, a mile off; and Dantocher is a village, with a good many inhabitants, about a mile and a half from Merry's. When Merry's went there, however, it was a deserted village, in consequence of the depression in the cotton trade, the large works of Mr. Duran being stopped, and Messrs. Merry found it very convenient to erect stores of their own. It is not the custom in Scotland for tradespeople, excepting the fleshers and bakers, to send a cart round to customers in villages. The men like to see the goods in the shops, and their wives like to go shopping. A system of taking orders at the door and supplying them with a cart would not be satisfactory. I believe that Mr. Merry considered it a part of the good management of his mines that he provided for his workers not only houses but shops. With regard to schools, we deduct 2d. per week from each man and boy working in the pits. For this the men can send their children to school, and the boys can attend the night school. We publish no accounts, because the teacher comes up every fortnight, and receives what has been deducted from the wages. There have been no complaints from Roman Catholic parents as to hardship in having to pay for the support of Protestant schools. A great portion of my men are Roman Catholics, but they do not object to send their children to the school. There is a large resident Roman Catholic population, and there is a priest and a chapel, at Dantocher. The priest has access to the school if he likes. Instruction in holy Scripture forms part of the teaching, and I believe the Bible is read every day. The priest has never made any objection to that. The teacher is a member of the Church of Scotland. The Roman Catholic children attend their own Sunday School on Sundays. I heard the evidence of Mr. Woodhouse as to assistant inspectors in the nature of pupils under the present Inspectors, with a right of access to the different collieries, and I do not approve of the suggestion. No practical man or coal owner would have advanced any such theory. There would be no use in it: such pupils as Mr. Woodhouse talks about would be of no use at all. Every working collier can do all that Mr. Woodhouse depicted yesterday, and ten times better than any young man, however well educated, who has only been down a pit a few times. If a working man sees anything wrong he conveys the information to the master, who puts it right at once; or if not, he can convey the information to the Inspector, who will look to the matter immediately; or they complain to their worthy secretary, Mr. M'Donald, and he makes a molehill into a mountain at once. (A laugh.)

Mr. WOODS: You think he represents them very well?—I think he does.

Mr. LIDDELL: You think that as long as Mr. M'Donald's life is spared (and we hope it will be very long) he supplies adequately the place of any number of pupils of the sort described by Mr. Woodhouse?—There is no doubt of it.

Mr. LIDDELL: There was a good deal said yesterday as to the consequences which might result from placing a large amount of information in the hands of the pupils, what is your opinion on that point?—I think the coal owners would decidedly object to a knowledge of their mines being possessed by inefficient persons. They would make no objection, however, if it would do good, and be the means of saving a single life, but, then, assistants would be of no benefit. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the Home Office increasing the number of Inspectors indefinitely, and speaking as a coalowner, and on behalf of other coalowners, we have no objection whatever to inspection, if properly carried on under the superintendence of the Home Office. There is nothing in the present system which prevents inspection from being carried to any extent, and that inspection receives, and would receive, no let or hindrance from the coalowners.

Mr. KINNAIRD: You say that there is not the slightest necessity for sub-inspectors, but do you not think that the 1150 pits in your district are a large number for two Inspectors only to visit?—Yes; but it is only when there is anything wrong that he requires to go down.

Mr. KINNAIRD: But the fact is that Parliament thinks it necessary that all these pits should be inspected, does it not?—No; in my view Parliament does not think anything of the kind.

By Mr. WOODS: It is the good management of the daily details of a colliery which secures efficient ventilation, and those details must be in charge of a person resident in the colliery, which an Inspector could not be unless there were one to each pit. The knowledge of any of the details of a pit is in itself a property, and the mine owners would object to receive a number of visitors into their mines appointed by a less authority than the Secretary of State. Speaking as a magistrate, as well as a coalowner, I can say that the imposition of fines is in general satisfactory, I have never heard a complaint. I attribute the accidents which happen in coal pits for the most part to the carelessness and recklessness of the men themselves. We are always cautioning the under-viewers to look after the men, and to warn them of the consequences of their recklessness. I do not see the use of agents and chief managers being required to hold certificates of competency, and to be subject to a scientific examination. The best managers may not be able to read and write; it is practical knowledge that is required, and scientific and theoretical knowledge is not worth a rush. I do not say they cannot read or write; in Scotland we are considerably advanced in education with all classes, but what I wished to put was that a man might be a first-rate underground overman, and yet not be able to read or write. As a magistrate, I have never had any complaints made before me as to threats.

Mr. POWELL: What should you say was the average attainment of a decent, respectable collier, as regards education, not a genius or a stupid, but an average steady man, a sample of his class?—I should say that fully half of them can read and write, but I think you may take it that the other half cannot, as they are Roman Catholics, and rather behind in education. I am speaking of those more advanced in life; but the younger portion, brought up in recent days, are all able to read and write. You will see them all using newspapers, and especially their favourite paper, established for them, the *Sentinel*, which they all purchase once a week.

Mr. POWELL: Then it is not a mere flourish, they can read so as to enjoy a newspaper?—Yes, and the younger portion write with such facility as to be able to correspond with their friends. They know something of arithmetic, and can check their own pays very well.

Mr. ARCHIBALD HOOD, a coalmaster at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, and also at Bankhead, near Glasgow, said—I employ nearly 1000 men. We pay them fortnightly, and generally by weight, but in one instance we pay by measure. That has been the practice for many years. We also pay in certain cases by yardage. We have no stores; schools are plentiful, and well attended. At Whitehall, the lessor and lessee jointly subsidise the schools, and we get a Government grant as well. A deduction of 1d. and 3d., according to age, is made for each child from the wages of those who have children. I have not a boy under 12 in my employment. The employment does not affect health in any way. In well-ventilated mines I think it a very healthy exercise.

Mr. LIDDELL: Practically, are a considerable number of young men so trained?—Constantly. I have some under training myself.

Mr. LIDDELL: Then, in fact, there is a constant system of practical training going on in all the colliery districts of the country?—Constantly.

Mr. LIDDELL: From that source the supply of managers and viewers is derived?—That is so; we have constantly to train both our overmen and managers; in fact, the qualifications requisite to enable men to fill these important offices can only be obtained by the practical education which they do obtain in the way I have mentioned.

Mr. LIDDELL: Are you in favour of that class of persons holding certificates of competency obtained from some independent board of examiners, and conducted under a Government authority?—I have paid a great deal of attention to that subject, and I confess I thought more of it at one time than I do now; no doubt a man is the better for education, but we tried in Glasgow to establish something of the kind by having a mining school in operation, and I am sorry to say that it only received support for about three years, and then went down. A considerable number of the chief coalowners and ironmasters in Scotland supported it, but we were not able to keep it going.

Mr. LIDDELL: Can you give the committee any reasons for its decay or failure?—I do not know any reason, unless it were just this, that most of us (I may state that I was a member of the committee) were more inclined to have men of our own training than any sort of extraneous aid that we could get in that way. With the common education they could get at any school, and with their practice in the mine, the men of our own training were better able to conduct the operations of the mines than any that we could get anywhere else. The institution fell to the ground for want of attendance, not from want of funds.

Mr. W. BURNS, solicitor, of Glasgow, and secretary to the Mine Owners' Association of Scotland, was examined at great length as to the mode of procedure in the Scottish Courts, to show that there was no difficulty in carrying out the Act in Scotland as to inspection or the Truck Acts, which Mr. M'Donald had declared to be rendered practically a dead letter, owing to the peculiarities of procedure under the law of Scotland.

The committee then adjourned.

MR. M'DONALD.—On Thursday, at the sitting of the Select Committee on Mines of the House of Commons, Mr. M'Donald was suddenly seized with a fit of epilepsy. He was fearfully convulsed, and it was fully three quarters of an hour before he had recovered sufficiently to be removed to his hotel. Dr. McCann, of Parliament-street, who was called in, stated that he had rarely seen so severe an attack.

SAFETY-CAGE FOR COLLIERIES.—During the past seven years reference has frequently been made to the safety apparatus, invented by Mr. R. Aytoun, of Edinburgh, and an invention, which can be best described as an extremely complicated modification of it, has now been proposed by Mr. Fredureau; the description of the contrivance forming the subject of an article in the *Annales des Mines*, by Mr. Potier. Mathematical calculations are given to prove the conditions under which Mr. Fredureau's apparatus would act, but the mechanical arrangements are such that the worst safety apparatus in use in this country would be cheaper to put up, more efficient in action, and less liable to get out of repair.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

An official report has just appeared on the progress of mining and metallurgy in the Charleroi district last year. The state of affairs disclosed is favourable upon the whole, although during the first six months of the exercise the products of the district were not sold at sufficiently remunerative prices. As regards the coal trade, it appears that last year for the first time the demand exceeded the supply; stocks have been much reduced, and instead of rates being depreciated, remunerative prices have been easily obtained; and these results were not secured by bringing production to a level with orders, but in spite of a constantly increasing production. Thus while the extraction of the district amounted to 4,500,000 tons in 1864, it rose in 1865 to 4,865,000 tons. The exportation, too, which amounted in 1864 to 4,000,000 tons, attained in 1865 a total of nearly 4,300,000 tons. To the direct advantages which this prosperous situation assured other collateral benefits were naturally added; prices having become more remunerative, and orders having exceeded the production, the price of labour has also risen, and the workpeople have been enabled to employ themselves more advantageously. Anticipating, however, a less prosperous state of affairs, the Charleroi Chamber of Commerce solicits in the port of Antwerp arrangements better adapted for the economical loading of ships taking in coal as ballast, or otherwise. The past year was also favourable for the development of siderurgical industry in the Charleroi district. The production of pig, which amounted in 1864 to 215,000 tons, attained last year a total of 265,000 tons. The general production of pig in Belgium being 500,000 tons, it results that the arrondissement of Charleroi produces and consumes more than half, since the exports are reduced to 10,000 tons, while the imports of casting pig from England and Scotland amounted to 25,000 tons. As regards the imports of minerals required to meet the great production of pig, they are so favoured by the present facilities of transport, and by the wealth of the bearings of the Luxembourg, that, notwithstanding the abundance of orders, prices are not affected, but have remained the same. What has affected prices—at least of pig—is the constant and notable augmentation in the price of labour and of coal. These two causes have influenced the price of iron and pig, and have rendered an advance indispensable. Present prices have, however, checked neither the production nor the sale. The Charleroi Chamber of Commerce dreads, as regards the transport of minerals, the monopoly of the Luxembourg Company. It expresses a wish that the State should purchase this line, and thus assure to siderurgical industry the conveyance of its minerals on the most advantageous conditions. The annexed totals show the production of iron and pig in the Charleroi district during the last three years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Casting pig ..... Tons	28,230	34,570	37,540
Refining pig	184,230	215,590	227,100
Cast-iron	17,320	19,650	21,290
Rolled iron	139,400	187,610	183,400
Worked iron	3,000	2,730	2,870

The value of these products was as follows:—Pig, 1863, 779,797*l.*; 1864, 925,485*l.*; and 1865, 982,694*l.* Iron, 1863, 971,734*l.*; 1864, 1,349,000*l.*; and 1865, 1,332,584*l.* On comparing the production with the value it will be seen that the price of pig only advanced very slightly during the past year. As regards iron the average price per ton in 1863 and 1864 appears to have been no higher than in 1865, although pig was somewhat dearer last year. The only compensation for circumstances otherwise difficult has been in considerably improved methods of fabrication.

The acceptance of reduced wages by the English workmen is regarded as creating one chance less for the Belgian market, the Belgian forgemasters having recently received, with unmixed joy, the news of an English lock-out, as they saw by anticipation the English production restricted, prices rise, and orders flow towards Belgium. Metallurgy in Germany has, however, experienced a complete check, and this fact will tell in favour of the Belgian works. The state of the Belgian market has scarcely varied during the last few days, notwithstanding the at one time promising appearances of peace; abstinence from extensive transactions is still the order of the day. The price of rolled iron may be indicated at 6*l.* 6s. to 6*l.* 8s. for No. 5; some affairs which have been concluded do not vary from these quotations. The reduction of 8s. per ton which has taken place will involve, if it continues, sensible losses, having reference to the present high price of combustible. The Belgian construction workshops have received some orders, but it is for the gun trade of Liége that the future is especialy full of promise. The success of the needle gun will naturally involve important orders for the renewal and reconstruction of the arms of various countries. Siderurgical industry is beginning to experience in France the influence of political events; orders have become extremely rare, and everyone is restricting his production as much as possible. Only one transaction is noted in pig, and this was effected at so low a price that the nominal quotation for pig in warehouse at St. Dizier is only 4*l.* 8s. to 4*l.* 10s. per ton. As regards iron, prices are firm, although the demand has fallen off. Some works have resumed operations, after an idleness necessitated by the annual process of stock-taking. These operations have comprised the execution of old orders, scarcely any fresh orders having appeared to change the uniform stagnation of business. Rolled irons are quoted at 8*l.* 12s. to 9*l.* per ton, according to the importance of contracts, and with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per ton per class. Special irons have made 8*l.* 4s. to 8*l.* 12s. per ton first-class, with a scale of 8s. per ton between the following classes. Sheets have brought 9*l.* 12s. to 10*l.* per ton, the whole in warehouse at the works.

The Sclessin Blast-Furnaces, Mines, and Colliery Company is paying a first dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum in respect to the exercise of 1865-6. The dividend of the Montataire Forges Company for 1865-6 has been fixed at 2*l.* 8s. per share, payable 1*l.* 4s. per share July 16, 1866, and 1*l.* 4s. per share Jan. 15, 1867. Meetings are announced as follows:—Montigny-sur-Sambre Blast-Furnaces and Rolling Mills Company, July 20, at Brussels; Eifel Mines Company, July 21, at Paris; Villebœuf Mines Company, July 28, at Paris; Meurchin Colliery Company, July 28, at Bethune; Caisse des Mines, July 30, at Paris; Carnières-Sud Colliery Company, Aug. 1, at Carnières; Thy-le-Chateau Blast-Furnaces and Forges Company, Aug. 4, at Charleroi; Longterne-Ferrand Colliery Company, Aug. 6, at Elouges; United Viviers Colliery Company, Aug. 7, at Ghly; Marcinelle and Couillet Company, Aug. 9, at Brussels; Metallurgical Company of the Vienne, Aug. 11, at Paris; Sirault Colliery Company, Aug. 12, at Paris; and Falnuée Colliery Company, Aug. 14, at Courcelles.

The Paris copper market has remained without notable change. At Havre affairs in Chilian have been rather animated during the last few days, but at irregular prices; some important sales have been effected at from 79*l.* to 83*l.* per ton, the market closing at 82*l.* per ton for deliveries to be made at the end of August, and for disposable at 79*l.* to 80*l.* per ton. The monthly circular of a Havre broker says:—"A lot of 21½ tons of Lake Superior, the sale of which took place in June, was dealt in on the following terms:—21½ tons at 116*l.*, and the remainder at 112*l.* 8s. per ton. In presence of current political and financial complications, the quotations which obtained at the end of May have not been maintained as regards Chilian; to these causes must be added the notice received of the definitive departure of the Spanish squadron from the coasts of Chili, a notice which has had a direct effect on the article, so that it closes at the end of June in full retreat. After having floated during the first part of June at 84*l.* to 86*l.* per ton, prices have successively retrograded to 82*l.* per ton, 81*l.*, and 79*l.* per ton, in order to return to 80*l.* per ton with delivery at the end of August or the end of September. On these latter conditions speculation has returned to some extent to the article, and has taken off in two days 375 tons, or all that was offered. The total sales of Chilian copper at Havre amounted during the past month to 750 tons; and the stock on June 30 comprised 74 tons of United States, 3400 tons of Chilian in bars and ingots, 100 tons of Chilian in minerals, and 150 tons from various sources, making a total of 3724 tons, or of pure copper about 3375 tons, against 3375 tons May 31." Transactions in copper have been much restricted on the German markets; at Cologne, however, prices have been sustained very well. The Rotterdam market has been quiet; Drontheim has been quoted at 66 fls.

GOLD MINING IN ITALY.—From the time of the Romans the valleys of Anzasca, Toppa, and Antigoria have been amongst the most important of the gold mining fields of Europe. Some of the mines there situated have been continuously at work for centuries, and have produced very large returns, particularly those of Anzasca, although worked by native proprietors upon the most limited scale, and without the application of those improvements which the progress of mechanical and chemical science has during late years introduced inio mining and metallurgical operations. It is only recently that English skill and capital have been directed to this mining field, but the results already obtained are so important, that it may be fairly assumed Italy will ere long rank among the most productive of gold-producing countries. The English companies at present formed are the Vallanzasca, the Val Toppa, the Pestarena, and the Val Antigoria. Of these the Vallanzasca was the first in the field, having commenced operations about three years since. It was formed for the purpose of developing the Cazni Mines by the introduction of a new system of amalgamating operations, with improved machinery, and upon a large scale. The establishment, which is just completed, gives the greatest satisfaction, and the returns already leave a considerable profit over the working cost. The Val Toppa Company, which carries on operations near the town of Piediemulera, will shortly complete a still larger establishment than that at Vallanzasca; but the present operations, although carried on without the aid of improved machinery, are very successful; the ores producing an average of above 1 oz. of gold per ton, of the value of 3*l.* 10s. per ounce. The lodes in this sett are very large, some being as much as 12 to 15 feet wide. The Val Antigoria Company, which are the proprietors of the famous Crodo Mine, commenced operations last year, and although established so short a time, the results obtained leave no doubt of the great value of the property. The gold produced realises nearly 4*l.* per oz. The Pestarena Company, which is the last formed, possess the rich gold mines of the Peschiera, Acquavita, and others. These properties, situated on the foot of Monte Rosa, have given for the last 20 years very large profits, having yielded during that period 2¼ tons of gold, with limited mechanical appliances. By the discoveries lately made at the deepest points, these mines now appear to be richer than ever. The returns made during the last few months, by working a small quantity of ore, amount to about 1500 ozs., and when it is mentioned that these results have been obtained by the old system of amalgamation, that the new machinery at Vallanzasca has proved itself immensely superior, and that the supply of ore, similar to that from which the above-named returns were made, is practically unlimited, there seem well-based reasons to expect that this enterprise—the management of which has been entrusted to a gentleman eminent for his scientific and practical skill—has before it a long and successful career. Even at present the returns leave a profit sufficient to justify the hope that at the first general meeting a good dividend may be declared. As a proof of the important character of the gold mining operations now being carried on in Italy by English capital, it may be stated that the properties above referred to, although in their infancy and but very partially developed, have within the past few months produced no less than 2800 ozs. of gold, worth about 9000*l.*—this may be accepted as an evidence of the results to be realised when the extensive improvements, undertaken by these companies, shall have been completed.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, JULY 17.—We have had a weak Pig-Iron market since my last, intensified by the continued dearness of money, and the occurrence of our annual Fair holidays. The enormous quantity of warrants held by banking houses, and on which nearly 50s. per ton has been advanced at 10 per cent. interest, is causing holders to too eagerly seek for their disposal for cash, and thus unduly depressing prices. Our Fair week is usually quiet, with stationary prices; but we are now a shilling under the low prices of last week, with a flat market. Makers' iron cannot be bought at these prices, as they are under the cost of production, and Gartsherrie brands cannot be purchased under (No. 1) 63s., (No. 3) 53s. 9d.; other makers in proportion. A general reduction in the wages of all coal and iron workers is looked for, and the great body of the operatives would willingly acquiesce in a moderate reduction, if it came simultaneously to all. The diminution of the production since the strike commenced is estimated at fully 40,000 tons of pig, which, taken at its present low value, would nearly approach 100,000*l.* This is no trifling loss, and it is now currently reported that though the coal and iron workers were immediately to concede all the employers could desire, they will not re-light the extinguished furnaces till the price of iron gives reasonable indication that the cost of production will be more than repaid by its market value. The shipments of the week do not exhibit any great falling off, as they count in tons 10,374, against 12,516 in the corresponding week of the former year, and which makes the aggregate decrease on the year 76,161 tons. In reviewing the quarter ending June 30, Messrs. Swan Brothers gives the following particulars of stocks and deliveries at that date:—

Total stocks in Scotland, Dec. 25, 1865, as per official estimate .... Tons 552,000

At June 30, 1866—

In hands of makers, and at outports, as per returns ..... Tons	89,448	
In the stores of Connal and Co. ..... Tons	443,486	
" Forth and Clyde Canal Company	68,734	
In store at Ardrossan	4,942 = 517,162 =	606,610
Total increase on stock in six months ..... Tons		54,610

Deliveries into store this year:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Connal and Co.	23,006	23,433	37,077	43,548	1,515	—
Forth & Clyde Canal Co..	4,800	5,321	13,065	20,317	4,214	—
Tons	27,806	28,754	50,142	63,865	5,729	—

Deliveries from store this year:—

Connal and Co.	—	—	—	—	—	16,796
Forth & Clyde Canal Co..	—	—	—	—	—	5,166
Ardrossan	1,312	579	1,729	3,050	1,399	1,835
Tons	1,312	579	1,729	3,050	1,399	23,797

Deliveries into store this year ..... Tons 176,296

Deliveries from store this year 31,866

Increase of iron in store since Dec. 25, 1865 144,430

The stock of Carron iron is not included in the above figures; but as this company has delivered a large quantity of g.m.b. brands into store at Glasgow, and heavy parcels of their own make have been taken for consumption and export, their stock must have sensibly decreased. There are 3469 tons of English brands in the Forth and Clyde Company's stores. Furnaces in blast, 74; last year, 132.

The market was better to-day, and a tolerable business was done at 52s. 6d.; closing, buyers, at 52s. 3d. There is a report as we close that the coal and ironmasters have met here to-day, and resolved that notice of a general reduction shall be made at all the pits on Saturday. Malleable Iron is quiet, with few orders offering, but some more cheerfulness is expected to be imparted to business after the holidays. The shipments consist chiefly of bars, tie-bars, plates, sugar-making machinery, and hoops, but the orders are mostly small. In Cast-Iron, our shipments embrace railway chairs, pipes, weights, and general castings, &c. This business is steady, though not remarkably brisk. Coals for shipment are in demand for Canada, the Baltic, and German and other European and Mediterranean ports, but there is no further advance in price. The exports are fair, being 24,630 tons, against 21,590 tons in 1865. The colliers are very reluctantly accepting of the reduction in wages; and many of them at Quarter-day have submitted to ejectment from their houses—to which they were attached from family recollections—rather than submit to have their pay reduced. The sale coalmasters have also commenced to break the wages of their colliers, so that the men are beginning to look upon keeping up the prices at their present standard as altogether hopeless, but they are still loath to give in.

The breach between the shipbuilders and their operatives has not been healed, and notices have been posted on the gates of the shipyards, intimating that if the men still out on strike do not return to their work by the 26th inst., those presently employed would, with the others, be locked-out on the 30th. Things, therefore, look gloomy enough, and if the men persist in stubbornly refusing to comply with this resolution, there may be suffering enough before they can return to their employments.

It is rumoured that the long-talked-of project of making a canal between East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert, to shorten the route between the North-west coast, by avoiding the stormy and dangerous passage round the Mull of Cantire, is to be revived, with the assistance of a powerful railway company, who are, it is said, to advance a large sum for the completion of it.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JULY 19.—During the past week considerable progress has been made in forwarding the works at the new collieries now being opened out in the North Derbyshire district, the Devonshire Silkstone in particular being pushed forward with great energy. At Staveley the puddlers and furnace-men are kept pretty fully at work, showing a strong contrast with the present state of affairs in almost every other iron manufacturing district in the country. In Sheffield manufacturers of light goods, intended for the North of Europe and America, are scarce of orders. In South Yorkshire the iron trade was never in a more depressed state; and although the men have made no demand for an increase of wages, yet at the extensive works of Messrs. Dawes, at Milton and Elsecar, they have shown an indisposition to occupy the new furnaces recently set up on Mr. Wilson's patent. The Messrs. Dawes, however, are so far satisfied with them, not only as economising the fuel and consuming the smoke, but making the work easier for the men, by reducing the heat and dust, that they have ordered all their old furnaces to be altered on Mr. Wilson's plan. In South Yorkshire the coal trade is by no means so good as it has been, and at several of the largest collieries stocking has been commenced. At Earl Fitzwilliam's collieries the men are now working full time, after being idle for some days, owing to the stoppage of the canal. The Barnsley steam and house coal has not been in good demand, and the consequence is that several of the masters are only doing a limited business. The export trade, also, has fallen off, and shippers from Hull and Grimsby complain that in taking cargoes to the North of Europe they are unable to obtain return freights, so that in many cases they refuse to take the best coal to the best markets, as by so doing they run the risk of a considerable loss. In the North Riding of Yorkshire the depression in the iron trade is of so serious a character that most of the masters have given notice to their men of a reduction of 10 per cent. on the prices hitherto paid. This is being resisted by the men, but in the present state of the trade, when masters feel more desirous of closing their works for a time than keeping them open, any attempt to keep up the present prices will, undoubtedly, be frustrated. At the iron-works on the Trent business keeps brisk, and the Fordingham Company are doing a large trade, the quality of the iron they turn out

being so superior that it realises from 68s. to 70s. per ton, and the firm have sufficient orders in hand to last them for some months to come.

So many mines produce baryta, and so much difficulty has heretofore been found in disposing of it, that the proposition of Mr. Wm. Unwin, of Sheffield, to apply it to the purifying of iron will be received with favour by a large number of mine adventurers. He proposes a special treatment for the iron whilst in the puddling furnace. To about every 480 lbs. weight of pig-iron, the proportions of 2 lbs. weight of wood charcoal, 2 lbs. weight of black oxide of manganese, 1¼ oz. of pure sulphate of baryta, and 1 oz. of calcined blood, all which ingredients are to be pulverised and mixed together, and applied and thrown into the puddling furnace in two or three parts at intervals, by the puddler or workman, so soon as the iron is fused, so that the ingredients may be well worked into the iron by the puddler with an ordinary puddler's bar, until the iron is sufficiently puddled for being drawn out of the furnace. He claims the use of black oxide of manganese in combination with all or any of the aforesaid ingredients of wood charcoal, sulphate of baryta, and calcined blood, in the manufacture of iron in the manner aforesaid; but he does not claim the use of wood charcoal, sulphate of baryta, and calcined blood combined, or any of them alone, nor the use of black oxide of manganese alone, as any part of his invention.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 19.—The ironworkers' strike has commenced here in earnest, the men having refused to accept the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in their prices; the reason given by Mr. Kane, their acting delegate, being that the price for finished iron in Staffordshire was not reduced last quarter-day. The manufacturers appear to be extremely careless as to the production of plates, bars, &c.; this proves most conclusively that the trade is not profitable at present—indeed, many small concerns have been temporarily shut up, Bidlington being one of those, and a general disposition is evident either to reduce the make or close the works altogether for a short period. At Abbott's Works, Gateshead, the manager has warned the men that if they do not go in during the present week they will be locked out for three months, and we are sorry to write that this appears from other circumstances to be no empty threat, but a settled determination. Unless the men agree to a reduction, it is extremely probable that this struggle will be a most protracted one. The managers at the extensive works of Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay are also very firm in the determination to effect a reduction, which really looks serious, as they are not usually given to splitting hairs. We still hope that some compromise will be made. It is always a very disagreeable thing to reduce wages, but a little concession on both sides might in this case lead to an understanding, and thus prevent the ruinous consequences inseparable from a protracted strike. It is evident that the trade is in a bad state, and the prices received for most descriptions of iron very low comparatively; indeed, no other cause could have formed the masters into such a firm phalanx, and apparently determined to carry the reduction.

The commencement of operations at the Millom Brick Company's Works, at Holborn Hill, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, has been celebrated by an inaugural dinner, at which Mr. John Matthews, the managing director, presided. The bed of clay which the company is formed to work is some acres in extent, and varies from 9 ft. to 16 ft. thick; it is immediately contiguous to the works, which are within 200 yards of the railway station. The clay is elevated to the crushing rollers, and passes through into a pug-mill, and thence through an aperture to the movable dies, whence it is received on belts and conveyed to the kiln. Driving at an ordinary speed the machine is capable of making some 2000 bricks per hour, and the great advantage gained is the avoidance of any delay in the preparation for burning. Instead of the very long process which hand labour entails in the preparation of the clay, at these works it occupies no longer time than is required to dig the material, send it through the rollers, and then through the machine, the whole occupying not more, we should think, than some two or three minutes: 15,000 bricks are produced daily, or 90,000 per week. The masonry and brickwork were executed by Messrs. Archer and Gallacher, of Cleator Moor, and the timber work by Mr. Jonathan Shepherd, Whitehaven. The engine was bought in Birmingham, and Messrs. Settle and Rigg, of Whitehaven, built the boiler and fitted it and the engine up. The brick-making machine was built and fitted up by Mr. Ward, of Birmingham; it is one of Oates's patent, and the company have purchased the exclusive rights for Cumberland.

At a meeting of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, on Tuesday (Mr. I. Lowthian Bell in the chair), it having been agreed at a previous meeting that the notice for reduction of wages be adhered to, it was unanimously resolved:—"That unless the men agree by Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., to work at the reduced rate, the furnaces be immediately prepared, as far as possible, for being stopped on the following Saturday."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 19.—The event which takes precedence in any reference to commercial matters in these districts is necessarily the failure of the Birmingham Banking Company. The main facts are now well known. The statements current are that very large advances have been made, all unwise, as locking up for an indefinite period the capital which should have been advanced only for short periods, whilst in some cases it is feared even ultimate recovery is very questionable. After the first shock was passed a very general desire that the bank should be resuscitated was expressed, and the directors, backed by some of the shareholders, determined to propose this course, and called a meeting of shareholders, which has been held to-day, at which the Mayor (Mr. E. Yates) presided. The accounts, prepared by Messrs. Laundy and Harrison, showed an apparent surplus of 198,965*l.* All the resolutions necessary for carrying out the arrangements were unanimously agreed to, and if the shareholders generally come forward to take shares in the proposed new bank the evil effects of the failure will be reduced to the narrowest limits possible.

The Iron Trade is very dull. Pig-iron is not selling to much extent, but venders are privately willing to accept lower rates than those quoted, and in some cases the proprietors of blast-furnaces are preparing to blow out a portion, so as to reduce their make. Almost all works are short of orders, and the event noticed above has tended to increase the distrustful caution with which dealings had previously been marked. Short time is becoming shorter, and, though in some cases orders have come to hand, as a rule the trade is very much depressed, and nothing but greater ease in the Money Market can effect an improvement. The increase in the duties in metallic products imported into the United States, which now appears imminent, will not tend to improve trade. The Hardware Trades are suffering seriously from the present protracted depression in the money market. The distribution of the products of the multifarious hardware manufactures of the Birmingham and South Staffordshire district is mainly carried on by factors and merchants, who give out orders to the thousands of small and great manufacturers, though the largest producers of particular articles employ travellers independently. These factors and merchants sell many articles at a comparatively small percentage of profit, and to pay 10 per cent. for the discount of bills received for many sorts of goods in great demand involves a loss. Hence the trade is reduced to narrow limits, and the makers are getting very short of orders in many cases.

The Wages Question in the Iron Trade now being fought out in the North and in South Wales is, of course, a matter of great interest here, but the policy seems at present to be to wait and let other districts do the fighting. It is, however, said that the Union, whose centre is Brierley Hill, is disposed to help the men in other districts, but they are themselves suffering a severe strain, owing to the few days a week they work.

By direction of the Admiralty, Mr. Welsh, one of the foremen of smiths at Chatham Dockyard, is to proceed to the Shripnal Ironworks, Shropshire, to superintend the testing of the iron manufactured for the iron-clad vessels under construction at the Royal Dockyards.

The Longton Bank failure does not look better for examining more thoroughly into. It is clear that the concern has long been going wrong. The accountant, Mr. Fernie, reported to a meeting of creditors, on Friday, a rough estimate of 84,104*l.* of liabilities, and 39,753*l.* assets, showing 9s. in 1*l.*, but there is little, indeed no hope of securing that amount. The books, it seems, have been kept in the most careless manner possible, and the cash-book has not been balanced up "almost for years," said the accountant. An earnest desire to secure an economical winding-up, with as little legal contest as possible, was generally expressed at the meeting.

Two or three failures have been announced in South Staffordshire during the wepk, but not to any very serious amount. It is satisfactory to state that the Midland Banking Company, which has branches at Wolverhampton and Longton, and the South Staffordshire Banking Company, present very satisfactory reports for the past half-year.

The deed of assignment between Mr. Thomas Rose, ironmaster, of the Millfield and Bradley Ironworks, and his creditors has been registered. By virtue of the deed the works have been entered upon, and are now being carried on by Mr. John B. Dickinson, agent, of Wolverhampton, who was a creditor for the largest amount, and who claimed 15,000*l.*; and by Mr. J. Cotterill Harvey, coalmaster, of Longton, who is another creditor. The stock and effects of the works are to be valued by Mr. T. Spencer, of the Old Park Ironworks, near Shifnal, and the amount of his valuation Messrs. Dickinson and Harvey have undertaken to distribute, *pro rata*, amongst the creditors, in bills of three, six, nine, and twelve months. The Millfield and the Bradley Works are now being carried on in the name of the Millfield Iron Company, and Mr. H. Dickinson has issued circulars to the customers of Mr. Rose, asking, in the name of the company and of himself, that their confidence may be extended to the new firm.

A sad accident occurred on Thursday, at the New Sinking Colliery, West Bromwich, belonging to Mr. W. H. Dawes. A young man and two boys were at work, and were to come up at dinner time. They did not, however, ascend, and a search of many hours resulted in the discovery of their dead bodies in some old workings, which were entirely unventilated, and which contained a large quantity of carbonic acid gas. It was clear that they had gone through, or rather had started to go through, these workings, in order to reach the mouth of the pit, and died on the way, the victims to their own recklessness and ignorance, or disregard of the danger attending entrance into unventilated openings. At the inquest on two of the bodies, Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector of Mines in the district, clearly brought out that there was no adequate protection against persons entering these old workings, as was required by the Mines Inspection Act. The deceased were actually found with candles in their hands, and though the fatal result arose from a gas which will no more maintain flame than human life, yet in such a place the slightest reflection would have suggested the danger of the existence of explosive gas, and the utter disregard of all precaution by the deceased was thus shown in a most striking manner. The jury, after a consultation, returned a verdictof "Accidental Death," but the coroner assured those responsible for the management of the mine that they had narrowly escaped from a verdict of manslaughter, and he intimated that they might have to answer for their neglect in not fencing off the old workings by other proceedings.

Yesterday (Wednesday) morning four men lost their lives at the Glebe Colliery, Fenton, in the Staffordshire Potteries. Messrs. Challenor are the proprietors of the pit, which was not fully sunk, but the downcast shaft had reached to a depth of 158 yards, and the upcast shaft 180 yards. The ground bailiff, Mr. Robert Kelsall, had on Tuesday night given orders that no naked candles were to be used, but two men, a sinker and a bricklayer, in total disregard of this precaution, were at work bricking the bottom of the shaft with naked lights. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning there was a rush of gas through the scaffold, and a very violent explosion occurred. The men and the scaffold were blown up, and the men fell down to the bottom dead. The only other person in the mine was a man who was attending the ventilating furnace in the air-way, and the rush of air forced him into the downcast shaft, down which he fell, and his body was severed by the force with which he fell on a piece of iron at the bottom. The master sinker, Briggs, was just about to descend, when the gas exploded. The banksman, John Peake, was adjusting the wagon for him, and was knocked down and fell lifeless to the bottom. Briggs was knocked down, but did not fall down the shaft, and was found lying near the mouth of the shaft senseless, and injured, it is feared, severely. An enquiry will, of course, follow.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 19.—The Iron Trade of South Wales continues in a lethargic state, and the slightly improved feeling, noticed last week, in consequence of the prospects of peace, has given way to one of distrust. Austria having notified her intention of not accepting the conditions proposed as a basis for an armistice, all parties have made up their minds for a complete stagnation of business for some time to come. The recent failure of the Birmingham Banking Company, and the critical position in which many establishments stand, all tend to create a feeling of much despondency. At only a few of the works are operations carried on with anything like regularity, and these are engaged principally on Russian, American, and Eastern contracts. But these cannot last for ever, and makers are seriously considering how they can keep their mills and furnaces partially going, as but few orders are coming in on foreign account, whilst literally no business is transacted on home account. Those who look to a reduction in the high rate of discount for a panacea of existing evils would soon find out, if such an event took place, the erroneousness of their opinion. The fact is the whole commercial system is disorganised, and anything like a healthy state of things will not take place until peace is restored, and thorough confidence once again exists in the trading world. True, a reduction in the price of money would, no doubt, relieve the pressure on trade to some extent, but by no means so much as is generally expected. In the present state of affairs several of the works have commenced paying off numbers of their men, and stocking is being proceeded with. This, under prevailing circumstances, cannot be carried on for any length of time, and unless orders come in more freely than they have of late, there is no alternative left but a general curtailment of operations throughout the district.

The progress of the American new Tariff Bill (which, by-the-bye, is much modified as regards the import duties on iron) in the House of Representatives, does not appear to affect, to any great extent, the general tone of the markets of the States, as the advices received continue to speak hopefully of the future, and the prevailing opinion is that the bill will be vetoed. The warlike attitude assumed by Russia, who is about one of the best customers for Welsh iron, is attracting great attention, as should she enter into the war the trade of this district will be largely affected, for besides the present orders under execution, others are looked forward to to be given out. From Australia there are contracts in the market for railway iron, and it is only natural to suppose that South Wales will have a large portion of them. Taking the trade with the foreign markets altogether, there is no material change to record. The pig-iron market remains in a quiet state, and neither makers nor buyers seem at all anxious to enter into engagements. There is a slight improvement to note in the enquiry for tin-plates, and, considering surrounding circumstances, there is no cause for despondency. The large demand for Steam Coal, which has extended over so long a period, is likely to continue for some time to come. The requirements of the foreign markets, especially the continental, are as great as ever, whilst the enquiry on home account increases almost daily. So great has been the increase, that the quantity now sent by the Great Western Railway to the metropolitan markets is double what it was a few months back. In the house coal trade the demand is of a limited character, and the coasting trade is less active.

Messrs. Onions and Spittle's patent iron and steel has been tested by eminent men, and proved to be superior to the best samples of the metal heretofore produced in this country. The *Star of Gwent* says that a bar of rolled iron 1 in. square stood a tensile test of 30 tons. Their tin bars and plates, which are also pronounced very excellent, are, we understand, made from ordinary pig, whereby a great saving is effected over those produced from the charcoal fire. The cost in charcoal, be it observed, is immense, and the loss of iron great in the manipulation of the ordinary charcoal iron, whereas by the patent process a very small quantity of charcoal is required, and not half the amount of iron lost in the working. The value of this new discovery can scarcely be over-rated, and when it is more generally known it cannot fail to cause a stir in the particular branch of trade which it affects. Doubtless this is not a time favourable to the formation of new companies, even when the enterprise is beyond all question as to safety; but with such a prospect as Messrs. Onions and Spittle are enabled to hold out, we believe there cannot be much difficulty in raising, by the application of the limited liability principle, sufficient capital to work a new process, in the commercial development of which there is involved a fortune to the capitalist.

Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., has resolved upon retiring from taking any active part in the management of the Beaufort and Nant-y-Glo Ironworks, and he will be succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Henry Bailey, son of the late Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart. Mr. Henry Bailey held the management of the works some years since, and his return to his old position has afforded general satisfaction throughout Monmouthshire, where his great abilities and knowledge of iron manufacture is well known and appreciated. It is understood that one of his first acts will be to lay out a large sum of money in putting both the establishments into a thoroughly efficient state, and there is no doubt he will introduce the latest improvements in the manufacture of iron, so that the Beaufort and Nant-y-Glo Works will again take foremost position among the extensive establishments of South Wales.

In the Journal of July 7 particulars were given of an inquest held on the body of a woman who met with her death by a fall of roof in the Nant-y-Glo Iron Mine. At the time Mr. Lionel Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines, pointed out the illegality of employing women in underground operations, and stated that he should communicate with the Home Office on the subject. Mr. Brough accordingly wrote, and has received instructions from the Secretary of State to take proceedings against the parties who had engaged the unfortunate woman's services. We understand that the necessary steps have been taken, and the case will be heard, at an early date, before the district magistrates.

Following the example set by the proprietors of the Blaenavon Works, the Governor and Company of Copper Miners intend giving the whole of the employees at the Cwmavon Works a day's outing. Arrangements have been made with the Great Western Railway Company to convey the large party, with their families, this day (Saturday), to Raglan Castle, where a *monstre* pic-nic will be held amid the ivy-clad venerable ruins. The scenery in the neighbourhood is picturesque, and affords a pleasing contrast to the bold and mountainous scenery, amid which the hardy sons of toil labour from year to year. These pleasing gatherings are productive of the best results, as they tend to bring all classes together, and are the means of inducing among the men feelings of respect towards, and confidence in, their employers.

Situated above Caerleon, near Newport, and emptying itself into the Usk, is a stream called the Afon Llwyd, along the banks of which, between Caerleon and Pontypool, are seven large iron, tin, and other works, in which vitriol and other poisonous ingredients are used. From most of the works the refuse of these ingredients and the works is allowed to flow into the Afon Llwyd, and eventually finds its way into the Usk. It not only proves highly injurious to the salmon and other fish, but has gradually filled up the bed of the Usk. The evil which has long existed is now about to be grappled with, as the Harbour Commissioners have appointed a committee of investigation, who are empowered to take action in the matter. It has been shown that the evil can be profitably prevented, as at the Caerleon Tinworks the respected proprietor has for some time past adopted Pughsley's patent for utilising the waste acid. The patent answers its purpose admirably, and the proprietors of the other work would find it to their profit if they adoped it also.

THE BLAKELEY GUN—IMPORTANT CASE.—Mr. John Hughes, formerly of the Usk Side Ironworks, and now of Millwall, and Mr. Lancaster, the inventor of the once-celebrated Lancaster gun, were plaintiffs in an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Blakeley for infringing their patent for giving lateral strength to wrought or cast iron guns. It appears that the principle of the invention has been used by Mr. Blakeley in the construction of his celebrated and effective guns; in fact, it is said that no really effective gun can be made without using or infringing the patent in question. Mr. Grove, Q.C., was about stating the principle of the invention, when Mr. Justice Shee asked him if the case was going to be tried; upon which the learned counsel said that Mr. Blakeley consented to a verdict for 350*l.* damages, and 200*l.* costs. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday,—Mr. NICHOLSON in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 2145*l.* 1s. 5d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

July 17.—We have opened out on Vivian's lode since our last meeting, in the 170, west of cross-cut, about 9 fms.; the first 3 fms., being near the cross-course, produced from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode still continues its regular size—about 2 ft. wide; it is not, however, so productive as formerly, but the present end is now again looking better, being composed of mundic and peach, with good stones of copper ore. With these indications, we are strongly of opinion that we shall very shortly be in a position to be able to report a better lode, more especially as it is now leaving the influence of the cross-course. The same lode is driven east of cross-cut, in the same level (170), about 5 fathoms, and for the whole distance driven has been worth from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this end is improving as we are advancing, and, no doubt, will lay open profitable ground. Allen's lode, in the 170, has been intersected about 6 fms. south of Vivian's lode, and opened on both east and west of cross-cut 5½ fathoms, and will average 1½ foot wide, composed principally of quartz and mundic, with good stones of copper ore. We are pleased to say that this lode presents a much better appearance than we have ever seen it below the 140. In order to see Downing's lode, which we fully referred to in our report for the last general meeting, we are compelled to suspend the driving on Allen's lode for the present, so that we may resume the driving of the cross-cut south in the 170. The ground in this cross-cut is moderately easy, and set to a full pare of men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. Seeing what this lode produced in the 155—from 2 to 3 tons per fathom—induces us to hasten on the cross-cut, as we believe that our chances of success are exceedingly good. The distance to drive is about 20 fms. The 128 is driven west of cross-cut, on Jope's lode, about 16 fms., and the 116 is driven about 21 fms.; the lode in each of these ends, has produced in places 1 ton of rich ore per fathom. We are now driving both ends on what we consider the south part of the lode, and shall continue to do so until we reach the little cross-course, the distance being, in the 128, about 14 fms., and about 8 fms. in the 116. After we have accomplished these points we shall at once commence to drive to get under the ore ground gone down in the 104, where the lode is worth, for 40 fathoms in length, from 1 to 2 tons of rich ore per fathom. The 104 is driven west of little cross-course about 48 fms. Within the last 8 fms. we have met with a hard bar of ground, mixed up with elvan, which has entirely split up the lode. We are now driving north, believing that the main part of the lode is standing in that direction, and there is not the least doubt in our minds that when this hard bar of ground is cut through the lode will again be found productive. We are putting up a rise in the back of this level (104), which is worth fully 15*l.* per fm. By adopting this mode of working we shall be enabled to prove the lode before the 80 fathom level, and have, therefore, suspended the driving of it for the present. In the 92 cross-cut, south of Allen's, we have not yet met with anything of importance. The ground is hard for progress. We are, however, pushing it on as fast as possible, as we see no reason to doubt but that we shall find the lode as productive as it is in the adjoining mine of South Caradon, where you are, probably, aware it has made enormous returns. We are now clearing out a cross-cut at our western boundary, which has not been seen for upwards of 20 years, with a view of seeing the promising lode which is now opening out at Caradon Consols, and which is within a short distance of our boundary. We shall soon see more of this, and will report to you fully thereon. The pitches in the back of the 92, and also in the back of the 70, on Menadue lode, are turning out pretty well, and had the standard continued good, our samplings would have increased, instead of the contrary. We sampled, on the 10th inst., 167 tons of copper ore, which is of a better quality than we have had for some months past, and which we hope will realise, even with the present low standard, between 850*l.* and 900*l.* In conclusion, we still entertain a good opinion of the 92 cross-cut south, and also of the bottom part of the mine, seeing the general improvement that has taken place in the lodes; and should Downing's lode be cut according to our expectations, will put us in a position to resume the sinking of Elliott's engine-shaft, and thus open up the mine at a deeper level.—WILLIAM JOHNS, N. RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and adopted, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. Everyone, he thought, would agree with him that the report was a most satisfactory one, and that several important points were to come off at a comparatively early period. He might mention that from the debit balance there was to be deducted the sale of ore to be made on Thursday, and there was an item on account of doctor and club amounting to 500*l.*

The SECRETARY, replying to a question, stated that the sale of ore on Thursday would go against the costs charged in the present balance-sheet.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the committee had deemed it necessary to have the mine inspected by an agent other than their manager? He did not wish to have it inferred that he had not the most implicit confidence in the practical ability, judgment, and truthfulness of Captain Johns, for all he had heard concerning him went to substantiate the opinion that he was in every respect qualified for his position. Without making any invidious remarks, he could not help stating that he recollected, some two years since, that their former manager—Capt. Francis Pryor—stated at one meeting that the reserves in the mine were sufficient to ensure dividends for years to come, but that at the next meeting the accounts showed that the returns had very seriously fallen off; and, from that time to the present they had been, so to speak, going down hill.

Mr. MILFORD said that, probably, the course of operations adopted by Captain Pryor was the cause of the present condition of the mine.

Mr. E. COOKE said that he had always heard Captain Johns spoken of in the highest terms, both as regards his ability and integrity, but it was not within his power to control the price of copper.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

A resolution was passed that the next meeting be held in October.

The committee of management were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Milford. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday,

Lord KEANE in the chair.

Mr. WARD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

A statement of accounts, made up from the commencement of the company to April, 1866, was submitted.

The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

Since the last meeting of shareholders the directors have endeavoured, with all the economy it was prudent to attempt, to push forward the operations of the mine, and had hoped ere this to have brought them to a successful issue. Various circumstances have, however, arisen to retard this desirable result; the old engine was found inadequate to drain the mine below the 50 fm. level, a new and more powerful one had to be purchased, new buildings for its reception to be erected, and a new and larger shaft sunk from the surface. Fifteen months have elapsed since this engine was purchased; it has been erected in a very efficient manner, the buildings are completed, of a most substantial character, and the new shaft has been sunk 65 fathoms in depth, an amount of work with which the directors are much pleased, believing, as they do, that it has, probably, never been excelled, and very rarely equalled, in the same space of time. These works have been executed under the supervision of Capt. James Seccombe, to whose care the directors have considered it wise to entrust the management of the company's affairs in Cornwall, whilst at the same time they have retained the services of Capt. Burn, as heretofore, as resident agent on the mine. Upon the present position and prospects of the undertaking the report from Capts. James Seccombe and E. Burn will be submitted to you, and it is impossible but that these should be considered as extremely satisfactory. It will be seen they are written in a tone of carefulness, and without any sign of exaggeration. To them the directors will only add their belief that the prospects of the mine itself were never so good as they are at the present, and that in a short time, if the workings are provided for as they should be, and pushed on with vigour, all parties will be well repaid for the outlay made on them, and the patience so long exercised. To effect this, however, it is absolutely necessary that further capital should in some way or other be provided, and the directors have arranged that this meeting be made extraordinary, with the view of an effort to accomplish this. Some of the directors have already made considerable advances to the company, but for which the operations must have been stopped months since; they have gone in this direction to the utmost extent they are disposed to go, unless they are warmly seconded by a considerable number of the shareholders. This subject has occupied the most anxious consideration of the directors, and they suggest the expediency of the following arrangement:—1. That 10,000*l.* worth of additional capital be created in 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each, fully paid-up, which shares shall carry a preference dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, and that power be given the directors to issue the same, or any number of them, at par.—2. That power be given to the directors to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding 10,000*l.*—3. That a lease of the mine be granted to any responsible parties willing to find the necessary capital for carrying on the same, and to admit the proprietors of the existing company to a fair share in the profits of its working on the following conditions:—1. That the lessees take upon themselves all the existing tradesmen's debts of the mine, as well as all liabilities in connection with contracts made for timber, coals, ironwork, &c.—2. That the lessees pay all dead, or quit rents, royalties, &c., and over and above the sum of 50*l.* per annum to cover the expenses of registration of transfer of shares, &c., in this company until such time as they are in a position to pay a dividend to this company.—3. That the lessees be at liberty to retain out of the profits obtained by them a sum equal to 40 per cent. of the nett profits, the remainder of the profits to be equally divided proratably between the shareholders of the present company. That the lessees shall have power at any time after the expiration of 12 months from this date, and after the expenditure by them of

2500*l.*, "if they shall think fit," to determine the said lease by giving six calender months' notice in writing to the authorised secretary or agent of the company of their intention to relinquish the same. That the lessees upon determination of the lease shall deliver up to the company possession of all buildings, plant, and machinery upon the mine in as good condition as they are now, ordinary working and fair wear and tear only excepted.

The directors would greatly prefer that some parties totally independent of the present company could be found to accept a lease if the shareholders agree to grant one; but if this is found impossible, Messrs. Burrell and Goold are prepared to undertake the responsibility, rather than the mine should be stopped just at the time when the object laboured for for some years seems on the point of realisation. That they have consented to come forward on the present occasion affords a proof of their opinion of the value of the company's property, and enables the directors to offer the shareholders advantages not otherwise obtainable; should the shareholders adopt these views the directors believe no difficulty will arise of an insuperable nature in carrying the same into effect, but if not, and they are not prepared to place further funds at the disposal of the directors, they do not wish to conceal from you the fact that it will be their most disagreeable duty to stop the mine, to dispose of it if possible, and failing this, to sell the plant and materials, &c., and after payment of all the just debts and expenses, to divide the balance (if any) amongst the shareholders. The management of the London offices has been transferred since the last meeting to the offices of Mr. Wm. Ward, 95, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C. The directors retiring are Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Fane Keane and Mr. R. W. Goold; the former of these gentlemen does not offer himself for re-election. The accounts of the company, made up to the end of April, 1866, will be submitted to you, from which you will see the directors continue to give their services to the company with no other remuneration than the consciousness of serving your interests to the utmost of their ability.

Capts. J. Seccombe and E. Burn reported that the indications presented were of a character to justify deeper explorations, and they recommended the enlarging and sinking the north shaft, that being in a convenient situation for exploring both the east and west and the north and south courses, the junction of which will be reached at the 110 fm. level; and, in support of this recommendation, they found that the flookan part of the lode has shown an increased yield of silver in going down, which may be looked upon as a good reason for expecting that the western part will be found profitably productive at the 70, when the point of intersection would be about 23 fms. from the east and west course. The engine and pitwork were in very good order throughout, and by the aid of the 60-inch pumping-engine they were enabled to pump out the water much cheaper than previously.

The report of the directors and balance-sheet were received and adopted.

Mr. R. W. GOOLD (a director) stated that he fully believed they possessed a very valuable property; and, in support of that opinion, he had obtained the private opinions of both their agents. He had informed them that he and his friends had already expended a large sum of money upon the property, and that the only chance there was of recovering the whole or any part of it was to supply further means to carry on the works. Capt. Seccombe stated that the lode, so far as explored, shows that at or about the 40 fm. level a great change had occurred both in the lode and the stratum by the side of it, and that there and at the 50 the division between the east and west parts was complete. The east or flookan part has shown a marked improvement in going down, and in the bottom it is large and very promising, yielding at times rich stones of ore. It is the increased size of this that renders the progress rather slower than they were accustomed to, although it is now much more "rapid than usual in shafts of this size. The western part, in the 40, was found to be irregular both in size and yield of ore; in the 50 it is quite settled, and for the whole 18 fms. opened contains fahlerz throughout, and presenting indications which I consider fully justify the shaft being sunk to any depth that may be judged necessary to prove it. Taking with this the fact that the eastern part is seen 15½ fms. deeper, and proved to be improving in going down, I have the greatest confidence that when opened in the 70 a corresponding increase of richness will be found. Keeping in view the fact that the nearer we get to the east and west course, taking the past for a guide, the richer we may expect to find the silver-bearing lode, and that the deeper we can lay them open at their junction the better I believe it will be for the company, I shall advise that the sinking of the shaft be continued at the same time the cross-cut is being driven. I need not repeat my opinion of the east and west course, given when I first saw it, and which I see no reason to alter, believing, as I do, that if those lodes be properly developed in depth the one will be found rich in silver and the other in copper. I have not the slightest doubt that the existence of the fahlerz is due to the copper deposited by the water from the east and west lode; it is quite clear that the water has flowed from that into the other. The water now coming into the shaft is charged with copper, the exact quantity of which I think it may be wise to determine by analysis when we reach the 70. In the foregoing I have given my opinion unbiased, and had it been contrary to what it is I should not have hesitated to tell you so." And Capt. Burn stated that the ground being sunk through was everything that was required for mineral—there was every indication of their getting a good mine, and he believed the shareholders would be well satisfied with the mine when the lode at the west level was opened up. He did not know where to find a prospect like Silver Vein—he had every confidence in the mine turning up well.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and Mr. R. W. Goold was re-elected director.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, for the purpose of providing such amount of fresh capital as may be considered advisable, in order to carry on the said mine, or for the purpose of leasing the said mine to parties who may be willing to carry on the same, for their own and the benefit of the present shareholders, or to take such other steps, or make such other arrangements, with such view as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

It was unanimously agreed that a lease of the mine, with the plant and machinery, be granted for the full term of the company's holding to Messrs. W. W. Burrell and R. W. Goold, or such other party or parties whose co-operation they may desire, upon the conditions stated in the report of the directors. That in consideration of the money advanced by them, the lessees were entitled to 40 per cent. of all nett profits accruing, and that the balance of 60 per cent. be the property of the present shareholders for rateable division, the company reserving the right of determining and putting an end to the lease so granted after the expiration of twelve calender months, by giving six months notice in writing, and by payment of all sums of money disbursed by the lessees in developing the mine, and of all sums of money owing to them, together with 20 per cent. interest thereon.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

VAL TOPPA MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, yesterday,—Dr. F. F. QUIN in the chair.

Mr. J. C. GOODMAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read. It stated that the native mills had been at work but a short time, owing to an insufficiency of water, but that the produce during the year amounted to 2065*l.*, leaving a profit, after deducting all costs connected with its production. The new establishment was so far advanced as to ensure the working of the powerful machinery—intended for the treatment of large quantities of ore—during the summer. There is no doubt that the mines were now in a condition to supply the machinery with ore.

The CHAIRMAN said that it afforded him great pleasure to be in a position to congratulate his fellow-shareholders upon the results which had already been obtained, there having been produced 1244 ozs. of gold, which had been sold in London for 4427*l.* As compared with the previous year, there had been an excess of produce during the current year, although the gold so far received had been obtained by operating upon a small quantity of ore by the native mills, and notwithstanding the drought. This drought, however, would not in future years have the same effect, as the machinery would be on the great River Auza—therefore, instead of treating unimportant quantities of ore, they would hereafter be in a position to treat daily large quantities, of which the mines were capable of furnishing a full supply to the machinery now under erection. The average yield of the ore had been 1 oz. of gold per ton, which realised in London 3*l.* 10*s.* per oz. Having stated that he or the manager, who was present, would be glad to afford any further information that shareholders desired, he moved that the report be received and adopted.—Mr. STAUNTON seconded the proposition.

Mr. BEGBIE made several enquires relating to the report of the manager.

Chevalier FRANCFORT (the manager) stated that the improved machinery at their new establishment would commence operations—if nothing unforseen occurred—during next month, when ten of the new mills would be ready for amalgamating operations. It was intended to complete ten more as soon as possible, and to increase these gradually to forty, for which they had an ample water-power at thtir disposal. They had completed the road leading to the establishment, and when the machinery now under erection was at work they would no longer be subject to what interfered at present chiefly with their returns of gold—the periodical droughts which for many months obliged them to let the native mills remain idle. Another difficulty with which they had had to contend was that the native mills existing on the property were, even when fully at work, capable of treating only from 5 to 6 tons of ore daily, while each of the new mills, the success of which had been proved in the establishment of of the Vallanzasca Company, would grind and amalgamate from 10 to 15 cwts. of ore daily. There could be no doubt that the Val Toppa Mines were sufficiently opened to supply the establishment fully with ore; and as its richness had been proved by the actual returns of gold, he looked confidently forward to the results to be obtained by the improved and increased operations of the coming year, and fully believed that with it the company would commence a long and prosperous career, and that the dividends would satisfy all the shareholders. He believed he was justified in stating this in view of the fact that even the present operations, carried on under great disadvantages showed a considerable profit upon each ton of ore treated, as during last month there had been a profit of 300*l.*, after all cost of production was deducted, from the gold returned.

The motion adopting the report was put and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, directors, and manager, when the proceedings terminated.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday,

Mr. CHARLES HENEAGE in the chair.

The report stated that the company had lately acquired, for a nominal consideration, an important gold mining sett, situated in the immediate vicinity of the mines belonging to the Vallanzasca, Val Toppa, and Pestarena Companies, all of which are now making profitable returns of gold, and that the prospects of the Baveno and Miggiandone Copper Mines had considerably improved. In the Baveno Mine there is at present a productive lode over 30 fathoms in length, which will average in value 10*l.* per fm., and can be stoped at a price not exceeding 1*l.* 15*s.* per fm.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, stated that the present depreciation of the value of copper had induced the board to confine their operations at their copper mines to exploring and opening ground. They had, therefore, reduced their forces considerably—a reduction which became the more necessary on account of the war in Italy. He was, however, happy to inform them that the communication between the new shaft and the old mine at Baveno had been effected during the present month; and that they were now in a condition to work that mine much more effectively than has ever been the case before. The arrangements for the sale of the company's interest in the Val Antigoria Mines, authorised by the extraordinary meeting held in August, had not yet been carried out. They had actually discovered at Val Bianca virgin lodes, which had yielded nearly an ounce of gold per ton of ore, by trial with the admittedly imperfect amalgamating mills. As the Val Bianca was situated in the immediate vicinity of the highly successful Vallanzasca Gold Mines—with which they were all more or less acquainted—he had every reason to congratulate the shareholders upon their prospects. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FISHER seconded the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Chevalier FRANCFORT (the manager), in reply to questions, stated that he believed the Val Bianca Mine would prove quite as successful as other gold mining companies under his management in Italy, which, although at present but partly developed, were making large and profitable returns. During the past few months these mines had returned over 9000*l.* worth of gold, leaving considerable profits over working expenses, and their produce would greatly increase. He proposed, as mentioned in his report, the re-organisation of the company, for the purpose of converting, by an equitable arrangement, the different classes of shares in which the company is at present divided into one denomination of shares, and for the purpose also of paying off the debentures, which have weighed and are weighing so heavily upon the undertaking, and of obtaining the necessary funds for the future development, not only of the properties now owned by the company, but of acquiring others also, which could now be had at nominal prices. One such property, a silver-lead mine, partly developed, and in which a most valuable discovery of silver ore, yielding as much as 130 ozs. of silver per ton, has been made lately, he had more particularly in view, being convinced of its great importance. Such a re-organisation was not only possible, but would be to the advantage of all classes of shareholders. The shares of a company, such as the new one would be, possessing many and various elements of immediate success, and of great returns, would be known and appreciated upon the Stock Exchange. He had been assured of the co-operation of several gentlemen in this country and Italy, whose names are highly honoured. All that was necessary to carry out what he proposed was the goodwill and friendly assistance of all those whose interests he had endeavoured to serve since he first became connected with the Victor Emanuel Company. (Hear, hear.)

The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected. A special vote of thanks was passed to Chevalier Francfort for the zeal and ability with which he continued to conduct the company's affairs. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GRYLLS'S ANNUAL MINING SHEET,

FROM JUNE 30, 1865, TO JUNE 30, 1866.

Containing the Quantity of Copper Ore sold from each Mine, British and Foreign—Average Price per 21 cwts., and the Amount of Money—The Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales—The Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money—Each Company's Purchase—And the particulars of Copper Ores sold at the Ticketings from June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1866:—

CORNWALL.

Mines, &c.	Total tons.	Amount.	Price per ton.
Basset, Wheal	2,102	£15,191 13 6	£7 4 6
Bampfylde	544	6,259 6 6	11 10 0
Bedford United Mines	1,567	6,805 1 0	4 7 0
Boscawen	171	781 4 0	4 11 6
Boscaswell	111	829 3 0	7 9 6
Botallack Mine	349	3,602 12 6	10 6 6
Brookwood	1,547	6,227 7 0	4 0 6
Buller, Wheal	321	1,249 4 6	3 18 0
Carn Brea Mines	1,580	6,724 1 6	4 5 6
Carn Camborne	791	2,875 1 0	3 12 6
Clifford Amalgamated Mines	14,225	55,013 9 0	3 17 6
Copper Hill	717	2,765 8 0	3 17 0
Craddock Moor	973	5,221 16 6	5 7 6
Crebor, Wheal	481	1,858 13 6	3 17 6
Crelake, Wheal	250	720 5 0	2 17 6
Crowan Consols	102	431 0 6	4 5 6
Curtis, Wheal	521	1,994 8 0	3 16 6
Devon and Cornwall United	2,534	7,293 0 0	2 17 6
Devon Great Consols	24,615	115,791 4 0	4 14 0
Dolcoath	626	3,409 7 0	5 9 0
East Basset	666	3,802 16 0	5 14 0
East Caradon	4,283	17,542 5 0	4 2 0
East Carn Brea	3,737	14,917 4 6	4 0 0
East Pool	1,667	6,145 16 6	3 13 6
East Rosewarne	982	7,536 13 0	7 13 6
East Russell	898	3,714 11 6	4 2 6
East Wheal Grenville	569	2,195 6 6	3 17 0
Emma, Wheal	773	3,615 19 0	4 13 6
Fowey Consols	2,705	13,083 6 0	4 16 6
Friendship, Wheal	2,183	15,769 19 6	7 4 6
Fursdon	280	908 1 6	3 5 0
Gawton Copper Mine	144	521 17 0	3 12 6
Glasgow Caradon	926	3,265 14 0	3 10 6
Gonamena	586	1,439 16 6	2 9 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	175	1,016 10 0	5 16 0
Great Brigan	236	1,424 13 6	6 0 6
Great North Downs	955	3,792 17 6	3 19 6
Great South Tolgus	856	3,815 1 0	4 9 0
Great Wheal Busy	1,924	4,643 3 6	2 8 6
Gunnislake (Clitters)	447	1,584 12 6	2 11 0
Hallenbeagle	950	4,011 6 6	4 4 6
Hawkmoor	119	365 2 6	3 1 6
Hingston Down	3,242	14,006 1 0	4 6 6
Kelly Bray	339	1,361 15 0	4 1 6
Lady Bertha	439	1,003 2 0	2 5 6
Levant	416	2,212 15 0	5 6 6
Margery, Wheal	1,742	5,530 1 6	3 3 6
Maria and Fortescue, Wheal	150	350 12 0	2 6 6
Marke Valley	4,868	16,578 19 6	3 8 0
Mellanear	388	1,247 0 6	3 4 6
Nanjilles	235	1,232 18 6	5 5 0
New Cornish	299	1,084 6 0	3 12 6
New Rosewarne	341	1,901 13 6	5 11 6
New Wheal Martha	2,596	4,520 6 0	1 15 0
North Basset	337	1,274 10 6	3 15 6
North Wheal Crofty	133	404 6 6	3 9 6
North Downs	226	1,121 0 0	4 19 0
North Grambler	190	1,011 5 0	5 16 0
North Wheal Robert	187	775 12 6	4 3 0
North Roskear	834	4,761 19 6	5 14 0
North Treskerby	1,904	9,700 12 0	5 2 0
Okel Tor	1,841	5,420 8 6	2 19 0
Par Consols	853	5,015 2 6	5 17 6
Pendeen Consols	265	923 14 6	3 9 6
Pendarves United Mines	181	696 4 6	3 17 0
Phœnix Mines	3,946	10,682 5 0	2 14 0
Polmear, Wheal	557	3,368 7 6	6 1 0
Prosper United	4,360	14,357 12 6	3 6 0
Rosewarne Consols	289	2,000 11 6	6 18 6
Rosewarne United	980	7,024 14 0	7 3 6
Rose, Wheal	3,069	13,797 1 6	4 10 0
Seton, Wheal	6,409	27,915 7 6	4 7 0
Sortridge Consols	180	623 16 0	3 9 6
South Caradon	6,369	52,609 6 0	8 5 0
South Carn Brea	201	717 1 6	3 11 6
South Condurrow	276	1,759 11 0	6 7 6
South Crofty	1,408	7,384 7 0	5 5 0
South Dolcoath	156	1,014 19 0	6 10 0
South Frances	712	4,196 19 6	5 18 0
South Tolgus	815	3,622 16 6	4 9 0
St. Day United Mines	231	964 15 0	4 3 6
Sundry small mines	2,154	11,794 18 6	5 9 6
Tincroft	361	1,418 16 6	3 18 6
Tolcarne	709	2,843 4 6	4 0 0
Tolvadden	194	833 13 0	4 6 0
Tresavean	121	339 10 0	2 16 0
West Basset	2,748	15,005 2 6	5 9 0
West Caradon	1,073	5,399 5 0	5 0 6
West Damsel	1,092	7,078 3 0	3 14 6
West Seton	6,079	33,503 1 6	5 10 0
West Stray Park	149	1,061 7 6	7 2 6
West Tolgus	1,136	5,034 4 0	4 8 6

WALES.

Ballycummisk	385	£ 3,070 13 0	£7 19 6
Bearhaven	6,357	49,478 19 0	7 15 6
Bolivian Ore	387	5,568 9 0	14 8 0
California	2,311	19,055 15 6	8 5 0
Cape Copper Mining Co.	1,628	35,811 14 0	22 0 0
Cappagh Mining Company	242	1,571 18 0	8 3 0
Casall	128	1,209 9 0	9 9 0
Cobre	8,187	95,866 10 0	11 14 0
Concordia	503	6,842 12 0	13 12 0
Cuba	3,262	44,546 15 0	13 13 0
Del Soto	242	2,728 0 6	11 5 6
Genoa	486	3,233 19 6	6 13 0
Great Laxey Mining Co.	147	494 5 0	3 7 6
Gwalla Ore	249	3,910 0 0	15 14 0
Knockmahon	439	2,710 11 0	6 3 6
Leghorn	865	7,307 18 0	8 9 0
Moonta	4,169	69,468 2 6	16 13 6
Newfoundland	418	3,997 17 6	9 11 6
Sundry small mines	1,015	12,409 10 0	12 4 6
Var	314	5,005 2 6	5 19 0
Vixnes (Norway)	169	909 0 6	5 7 6
Victor Emanuel	158	898 19 6	5 14 0
Wallaroo	2,340	17,188 1 0	7 7 0
Yanganooka	377	4,994 13 0	13 5 0

Copper Ores sold in Cornwall from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

Copper ores	148,777 (21 cwts.)	Average produce	6⅛ 1-16
Fine copper	9189 tons 18 cwts.	Average standard	£118 7 0
Amount of money.	£678,641 3 0	Average price	4 11 0

Compared with the previous year,

Copper ores—decrease 16,163 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper—decrease 882 tons 16 cwts.
Amount of money—decrease £128,192 7 0

Copper Ores sold in Wales from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

Copper ores	34,778 (21 cwts.)	Average produce	15
Fine copper	5229 tons 2 cwts.	Average standard	£92 17 0
Amount of money..	£398,678 15 0	Average price	11 9 6

Compared with the previous year,

Copper ores—increase.. 9887 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper—increase 1369 tons 10 cts.
Amount of money—increase £74,792 19 6

Totals in Cornwall and Wales.

Copper ores ..... 183,555 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper ..... 14,419 tons.
Amount of money..... £1,077,319 18 0

Compared with the previous year,

Copper ores—decrease.. 6276 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper—increase 487 tons 8 cwts.
Amount of money—decrease..... £53,399 7 6

Copper Ores Purchased by the Copper Companies from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

Purchasers.	Tons ore.	Tons copper.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	29,364	2486 19	£187,462 6
John Freeman and Copper Co.	10,931	1004 19	77,162 4
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	17,933	1626 2	124,691 2 1
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	20,629	1547 9	113,817 4 5
Williams, Foster, and Co.	32,198	2631 44	200,282 16 4
Mason and Elkington	17,654	1298 11	96,047 11 1
Bankart and Sons	11,469	732 1	53,192 6 10
Copper Miners' Company	13,154	929 10	68,480 16 0
C. Lambert	13,523	862 8	59,647 0 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	1,794	119 13	9,142 7 11
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	7,441	493 2	35,964 13 11
Penclawdd Copper Company	3,029	301 15	23,011 7 4
A. C. Hadland and Co.	2,318	81 0	5,479 2 0
Crown Copper Company	969	52 19	3,577 1 3
British and Foreign Copper Co.	519	135 9	10,712 15 9
Ravenhead Copper Company	630	115 9	8,739 1 0

Sold at Ticketings in Cornwall from June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1866.

Date.	Ore.	Money.	Produce.	Standard.
1847	148,674	£ 830,739 9 0	8	£103 12 0
1848	155,616	825,080 2 6	8½	97 7 0
1849	144,983	716,917 7 0	8½	92 11 0
1850	150,890	814,037 3 0	7¾	103 19 0
1851	154,299	808,244 1 6	7⅞	101 0 0
1852	152,802	828,057 19 6	7⅜	106 12 0
1853	180,095	1,124,561 2 0	6⅝	136 16 0
1854	180,687	1,153,756 3 6	6½	140 2 0
1855	188,969	1,212,686 8 0	6½	141 10 0
1856	209,305	1,283,639 8 6	6⅝	140 0 0
1857	198,697	1,176,844 12 0	6½	139 6 0
1858	183,292	1,083,728 18 6	6⅝	135 1 0
1859	183,944	1,079,075 17 0	6⅝	133 6 0
1860	180,448	1,079,403 4 6	6½	133 18 0
1861	176,097	1,013,490 5 6	6½	130 1 0
1862	186,662	977,017 2 6	6¼	127 13 0
1863	176,285	872,474 4 6	6⅝	120 9 0
1864	166,707	858,586 1 0	6¼	124 17 0
1865	164,940	806,833 10 0	6⅛	125 3 0
1866	148,777	678,641 3 0	6⅛	118 7 0

MINING AND FINANCE.

THE NORTH POOL MINE COMPANY.

COST BOOK SYSTEM v. "LIMITED LIABILITY ACT."

PROSPECTUS AND REPORTS.

OFFICES,—78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

MINING AND FINANCE.

In answer to many enquiries from subscribers, we beg to state that the "Cost-book System" constitutes a complete co-partnery between the shareholders as regards the mine or adventure in which they are engaged; it also possesses several peculiar advantages over the Joint-Stock Act, and especially when contrasted with banking institutions, wherein liability exists for three years, even after transfer of shares. The salient points of the Cost-book System may be enumerated as follows:—Its adaptability to the requirements of mining enterprise, the facility with which it is applied to the settlement of disputes, the ease with which shareholders can escape from future responsibility, the precision with which they can determine their existing liabilities; again, the advantages which it affords to the successful development of promising undertakings, through the power possessed of raising from time to time just sufficient money to defray costs incurred, or future expenditure required in prosecution. There ought to be no liabilities in mines worked upon the Cost-book System beyond those that accrue over a period of two to four months, so that, in fact, the co-partnery possesses practically every advantage supposed to be afforded by the cumbrous Joint-Stock Companies Act—namely, the "Limited Liability Act"—combined with greater freedom of action in having the power to make calls irrespectively of the amount of the shares. Under the "Limited Liability Act" the nominal amount of shares cannot be passed, or rather when three-fourths of the money has been expended the operations of the companies should be wound-up, either voluntarily or in bankruptcy, no matter how promising the enterprise, or near the approach of success; the sanguine hopes of shareholders are often doomed to end in disappointment in mines carried on upon the principle of Limited Liability, when certain success would be achieved under the Cost-book System, for in the prosecution of mines no authority, no matter how experienced or practical, can determine the actual capital required to open out the hidden wealth of lodes, or discover and render available profitable deposits of ore; therefore, the practice of holding meetings two-monthly or quarterly, and shareholders themselves auditing the accounts, discussing the merits of the adventure, and deciding upon the future conduct of affairs, is peculiarly adapted to and calculated to promote and foster the interests of miners. We may add, in illustration, that Carn Brea, after making immense returns and profits, became abandoned; yet the present company erected machinery, pumped out the water, and succeeded upon an outlay of £15,000 in giving profits of £271,500, and possess at this moment a property of great commercial value. The mine adjoining, Tincroft, also abandoned as worthless, was regarded by many practical authorities as the more desirable speculation of the two, and the shares rose to an immense premium; the results prove, however, that a subscription of £54,000 was required, whilst dividends in the aggregate amount only to one-third of those of the Carn Brea, though present commercial value range far in excess. Again, Tresavean, three times rich and three times abandoned, is again at work, but who can determine the capital required to unwater the old excavations, and sink shafts and cross-cut, so as to open out deeper sections of the various lodes? We must admit that the history of the past encircles this adventure with unusual fascination, notwithstanding its frequent suspension, for the late company, upon an outlay of £3120, divided profits of £449,064. Buller was abandoned as worthless, yet a few hundreds discovered its wealth, and the mine a few years ago sold for £1050 per share, upon an outlay of £5 only. Dividends in the aggregate of £919 per share have been declared. Other instances of brilliant and startling success can be adduced to prove that mining adventure requires at all times patience and personal investigation in order to secure success; and that the simple working of the "Cost-book System" is far preferable to the "Limited Liability Act." As regards the former, shareholders can act for themselves; whilst in respect to the latter the control is vested in directors, who usually are as ignorant of the science and practice of mining as the most uninitiated amongst the proprietary—hence arises the fact that all our prizes, with two exceptions, in Cornwall and Devon are mines conducted upon the Cost-book System, to the exclusions of the Limited Liability Act," which up to this moment has proved a total failure; and we agree with the late Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque in his observations on winding-up in bankruptcy the Union Discount Company (Limited)—namely, "This is another of those warnings which we have so frequently had. When you once get into a joint-stock company you never know when you will get out of it."

A plan of the district lying immediately north of the Carn Brea Hill is prepared, in which is situate the North Pool grant, a property of great prospective value, and surrounding which lie the chief prizes that have rewarded the industrious and perserving capitalists in opening out the mineral resources of that favoured locality for a period extending over the past century. The North Pool embraces an area of a mile in length from east to west, and is traversed by at least four well-defined and mineralised veins. A small section of one of the lodes only has yielded £250,000 worth of copper ore, wrought at profits exceeding £60,000, and with a subscribed capital of £4500. The present company consists of 6400 shares, upon which £4 5s. 8d. has been called up, and the unexpended balance is, in the opinion of many practical authorities, ample to cover all future outlay, so as to open out efficiently the several lodes, and to render the works permanently profitable, and whilst we introduce the undertaking to the notice of our friends and the public as a desirable investment at £5 per share, we felt no hesitation in prognosticating early and substantial success. It has ever been our practice to thoroughly investigate the inherent merits of mines which we introduce to the notice of our friends, and it is a singular instance recorded in favour of this property that all the various authorities consulted concur in regarding the grant as one of the first and most promising fields of virgin mineralised grounds at present unwrought throughout the length and breadth of Cornwall. We beg to refer the reader to the annexed report of Messrs. Joseph and W. C. Vivian, which cannot fail to stamp its merits as being of a peculiar and most interesting character.

Mines should be sought in good localities, the management scrutinised, the position and prospects of the works ascertained, and then, with the requisite funds forthcoming, no medium of investment presents the same chances of success, or pays so large a rate of interest. Speculative non-dividend shares afford greater range for profits than many of the old-established companies, and a judicious selection at the present time cannot fail in securing large profits upon ruling prices of shares. Many a fortune has and will again be made from this description of property upon comparatively small investments, for so immense as have been the returns and profits from the mineral wealth of Cornwall, and which have for centuries enriched mankind and rewarded enterprise and perseverance in prosecuting the mines of that county, it would appear that her resources are as yet equally prolific. There is no fear from recent discoveries that her stores for ages to come will exhibit any token of even approaching exhaustion. New veins are constantly being discovered, and increased riches produced to reward the industrious, persevering, and enterprising miner, whose energies no stratum can resist or obstacles daunt in his slow yet certain progress to success. Undoubtedly, mining presents many hazardous positions, and risks become more attractive in proportion to their extent, but with the guiding lights of science at hand following out the various operations with spirit, perseverence and judicious economy, no pursuit presents more lucrative prospects, enriching its supporters, and giving employment and plenty to a deserving, intelligent, and working population. "*Nildesperandum*" should be the watchword, as "One and All" is unquestionably the motto of every true-bred successful miner.

The works at North Pool have now attained the depth at which profitable yield of minerals may fairly be anticipated; whilst the practical application of the capital in hand will, in all probability, efficiently develope the lodes, and avoid the necessity of a further appeal to the pockets of the shareholders.

We beg to observe, in respect to this mine, and also of mining pursuits generally, that it is a common observation with parties too indolent to observe and discriminate for themselves (and totally ignorant of the phenomena of cause and effect in depositing mineral wealth in lodes), that there is no guide to discover where the ore is—in fact, that "where it is, there it is." It must be acknowledged, however, that great uncertainty exists as to the results of mining operations, which are at all times involved more or less in obscurity and doubt; thence the most prudent miners are at times at fault in prognosticating success; still they can state, with unerring certainty, under what circumstances profitable mines will not be found: hence the great advantages in consulting practical miners ere embarking in new undertakings and in new districts. Much capital has been misapplied in exploring barren rocks in localities where experience has proved that metallic ores are not to be found in sufficient quantities to pay the costs of extraction. Practical and scientific observation has certified that in the mineral kingdom order, system, and arrangement exist, as in every other department of nature: therefore, those who voluntarily direct public attention to particular mines and districts, as desirable over others for the profitable employment of capital, should be thoroughly acquainted with their nature, character, and respective peculiarities. The strata should not only be mineralised but crystalised, to form rich and remunerative deposits of ore. Lodes should dip at various angles, and run in various directions, so as to form intersections with each other; cross-courses, elvans, ironstone, and numerous other phenomena must also abound; and as these constituents all exist in combination in the North Pool sett, we feel no hesitation in prognosticating unusual success.

NORTH POOL MINE.

Redcadinnick, June 25, 1866.—In accordance with your instructions, we have inspected this mine, and now beg to hand you the following report:—

Ballarat shaft is drained by horizontal surface-rods from the engine, and has been sunk to the 40 fm. level under the adit. The 40 fm. level has been driven 7½ fms. east and 5½ fms. west of the shaft, in which distance the lode has varied from 1½ ft. to 3 ft. in width, and has produced stones of yellow copper ore, accompanied by a congenial quartz. In the eastern end the lode is now in two parts or branches, which seem likely soon to form a junction in going forward, when an improvement will probably take place; this end is driving by four men, at £5 per fathom. In the western end the lode has recently much improved in character, being now about 2 ft. wide, and composed of a beautiful white quartz, yielding copper ore. The appearances here are such that we should not be surprised to hear of an early discovery of copper. The end is driving by six men, at £6 per fathom. The junction of this lode with the middle lode is expected to be met with by driving the 40 fm. level about 40 fms. further west.—Middle Lode: This lode has been intersected by a cross-cut at the 24 fm. level, 60 fms. from surface, and opened on about 15 fms., in which some good copper ground was discovered; these operations were carried out by means of rods from the engine through the cross-cut. The lode has thus been tried to a depth of about 8½ fms. below; but as this was a very expensive way of working, and could leave no profit, it has been judiciously abandoned until reached by a deeper cross-cut. The copper ore already produced from this lode leads us to conclude that greater riches will follow in depth.—Engine-Shaft: This shaft has been sunk 50 fms., or 100 yards, from surface, where it is about 10 fms. north of the lode, which is dipping towards it at the rate of about 3 ft. per fathom. The lode has been intersected at this depth, and opened on 2½ fms. east, and the same distance west, its size averaging about 1 ft., and yielding yellow copper ore, in combination with blende and quartz. The two ends are being driven by eight men. The shaft has been sunk about 2 fms. deeper than the level, and although, as before stated, at a distance of about 10 fms. from the lode, it drains the water from it. The bottom of the shaft forms the reservoir or "fork" for the pitwork, so that we could not see it; but the agent informed us that there is in the middle of it good stones of yellow copper ore, and that copper was met with in sinking several fathoms before reaching the present depth; this crevice or fissure still continues, and seems to be the means of effecting the drainage of the lode, and the surrounding stratum. We look upon this feature as a favourable indication. According to the present underlay of the lode, it will be intersected by the shaft in about 20 fathoms. We should prefer pushing it down with all the rapidity possible, and with the force now employed in driving the level. It seems to us that the chances are better in depth than at the level named. We advise also that at Ballarat shaft the 40 east be driven on, to see the effect of the junction of the two parts of the lode to which we have alluded, and should no improvement then take place, the operations should be confined to pushing westward with the greatest rapidity towards the junction with the middle lode; this is a point of great premise, although the indications now are of the most encouraging character. In conclusion, we think the chances are decidedly in favour of your meeting with a great prize in North Pool, if you pursue a judicious method of development. It is situated between the rich Tolgus group of mines on the east, and that of the Setons, Croftys, and Roskears on the west, being traversed by the lodes of those mines. It is also parallel with, and has the same cross-courses as, East Pool, Carn Brea Mines, which are only a short distance to the south. The properties of the rock, and the lodes in North Pool for bearing copper, have been already proved by the rich formation of ore discovered and taken away by the former company, and as the operations were abandoned at a depth at which nearly all the other mines in the same district began to yield their greatest riches, leaving at the same time every other part of the sett except that in which the ore was met with unexplored, there seems to us every reason for believing that greater profits may be realised from this mine in future than those which have been already given.

Richard Tredinnick, Esq. JOSEPH VIVIAN.
WILLIAM C. VIVIAN.

THE NORTH POOL MINE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for shares in the North Pool Mine Company, at £5 per share, and enclose you herewith the sum of £ , being £1 per share in part-payment thereof, and I further agree to pay you the remaining £4 per share upon receiving a notification from you that my application is accepted.

Name.....
Address .....
Dated, July , 1866. Description.....

Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., 78, Lombard-street, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST CONDURROW MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Paull *v.* Robinson and Others, dated the 25th day of April last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely,

125 (4790ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Henry Robinson,
10 (4790ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thomas Holman,
25 (4790ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Archibald Herron,
75 (4790ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thomas Crump; and
20 (4790ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thomas E. Rees

Of and in the said Mine. JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro
(Agent for John Rule Daniell, Camborne, Plaintiff's Solicitor).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 16, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 14th day of July inst., on the petition of William John Rawlings, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY should be wound-up by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
Dated Truro, July 17, 1866. (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 14th day of July inst., on the petition of Frederick Hill, of Helston, within the said Stannaries, a shareholder and also the purser of the said company, it was ordered that the WENDRON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Truro, 17th July, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 14th day of July inst., on the petition of William Bradley, of Soho Brewery, Sheffield, in the county of York, a shareholder of the said company, it was ordered that the WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

BOLTON AND GRYLLS HILL
(Solicitors for the Petitioner), 4, Elm-court, Temple, London.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 17th July, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the RETANNA HILL MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 14th day of July inst., on the petition of Michael Henry Williams, of Gweek, within the said Stannaries of Cornwall, carrying on business there under the style or name of the "Gweek Company," a creditor and also a contributory of the above-named mining company, it was ordered that the said RETANNA HILL MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro
Dated 19th July, 1866. (Solicitor of the Petitioner).

In Chancery.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1866, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for ONE POUND TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call. HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

R. P. HARDING, 3, Bank-buildings, and 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.

W. J. BARRETT, 8, Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons, Solicitor.
Dated this 18th day of July, 1866.

In Chancery.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the BULLER AND BERTHA MINE COMPANY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1866, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for ONE POUND PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such call. EDWARD WEATHERALL, Chief Clerk.

EDMUND PULLIEN 3, Bank-buildings, City, Official Manager.
OLIVERSON, PEACHEY, AND CO., 8, Frederick-place, Old
Dated this 10th day of July, 1866. Jewry, Solicitors.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, WITH COPPER MINE, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1866, at Two o'clock P.M., subject to conditions to be then produced, all that VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the COLCHARTON ESTATE, situate near TAVISTOCK, in the county of DEVON, consisting of a capital FARM of about 67 acres of well-cultivated land, and excellent homestead and farming appointments, now in the occupation of Mr. Gill; also, that VERY PROMISING COPPER MINE thereon, partially developed by the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Copper Mining Company (Limited), now in course or voluntarily winding-up, with all its mineral rights, and the engine-house, offices, powder-house, carpenters' and smiths' workshops, tools, plant, machinery, and materials thereunto belonging, comprising ONE 30. in. diameter cylinder double rotary STEAM-ENGINE, with fly-wheel 11 tons, 10 ton BOILER, sweep rods and cranks attached, complete. The whole will be offered in One Lot.

The mine is kept dry, and has been worked up to the present time. Possession will be given immediately after the sale. The entire property being freehold, and the surface and minerals sold, there will be no royalties payable.

The whole can be inspected by applying to the agent, Capt. WILLIAM SKEWIS, Tavistock; or to Capt. JAMES RICHARDS, on the mine, who are instructed to afford every information respecting the state and prospects of the workings and lodes; and further particulars and handbills can be obtained of the auctioneers, Plymouth; J. H. SKYRME, Esq., solicitor, Ross; or of the liquidator of the company, Mr. THOMAS BLAKE, public accountant, Bank Offices, Ross.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WHITE BARN COLLIERY, NEAR NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF STEAM ENGINES, PUMP TREES AND RODS, PIT FRAMES, PULLIES, and WAGONS: 100 TONS of METAL.

MR. HIGGINBOTTOM is instructed by the proprietors, Messrs. Lawton, to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, the WHITE BARN IRONSTONE WORKS and COLLIERY, near Newcastle-under-Lyme (in consequence of the exhaustion of the mine), on Thursday, July 26, 1866,

ONE 40-horse vertical HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, by Thorneywill and Warham, of Burton-on-Trent.

THREE wrought-iron BOILERS, steam and feed pipes, doors and bars.

ONE 20-horse power horizontal STEAM ENGINE.

TWO wrought-iron BOILERS, steam and feed pipes, doors and bars.

ONE 22-horse power condensing BEAM ENGINE.

ONE wrought-iron BOILER, steam and feed pipes, doors and bars.

Pit frames; pulley wheels and wagons; driving gear; drums, pedestals, and plates; 160 yards of 13 in. pump trees; bucket and clack door-pieces; one 12-in. plunger, complete; 30 yards of 7½ inch pump trees, with bucket and clack door-pieces; 250 feet lineal pitch pine rods, 9 inches by 9 inches; cast-iron rollers and frames; 200 yards 4 inch flat-chains; wrought-iron wagons, tubs, pit cages, and chains; two winding crabs; capstan, rope, pit frame, and gearing; 100 tons of metal, comprising old and new rails, pipes, scrap, &c.; one portable smithy, bellows, anvils, vices, and tools; five horses; carts, wagons, &c.; with all the usual paraphernalia found upon a well-appointed colliery.

Catalogues may be had, seven days prior to the sale, on application at the offices of Mr. Higginbottom, 3, Foley-place, Longton.

The engines may be viewed at any time by applying to Mr. GEORGE LAWTON, at the colliery. The Silverdale branch of the North Staffordshire Railway communicates with the colliery.

Refreshments will be provided at the colliery office at Eleven, and the sale commence at Twelve o'clock.—Foley-place, Longton, July 16, 1866.

VALUABLE COAL FIELD IN THE WEST OF FIFE, TO LET.

TO BE EXPOSED TO LET, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the town-house of Dunfermline, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock noon, on a lease, for twenty-one years, from and after Candlemas next, 1867, or such longer period as may be agreed upon, the WHOLE SEAMS of COAL, SHALE, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY in and under a portion of the lands belonging to the Burgh of Dunfermline, extending to 130 imperial acres, or thereby, and lying about two miles north-east of the burgh.

Most of the coal seams which have rendered the collieries of Wellwood, Townhill, and Halbeath so famous are known to be in these lands. There is every facility for conveying the minerals now to be let, by railway or otherwise, in all directions.

Further information may be had, and the conditions of let seen, on application to DAVID LANDALE, Esq., mining engineer, Edinburgh; or to JOHN LANDALE, Esq., town clerk of Dunfermline.

Dunfermline, July 14, 1866.

VALUABLE TIN MINE, LEASES, MACHINERY, AND PLANT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS in and belonging to the GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE MINE, situate in the parish of Perranuthnoe, and county of Cornwall, comprising a 30 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with an 8 ton BOILER, large fly-wheel, fitted with 12 heads of stamps complete; also connections for pumping, &c., and 40 fms. of 9 and 10 in. pitwork, 100 fms. horizontal connecting rods, shaft and balance-bobs, capstan and shears, capstan rope 25 cwts., launders and stands, 2 horse whims, dressing-floors and apparatus; smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools; miners' tools, steel, new and old timber.—The whole to be inspected on application to Capt. EDWD. ROGERS, on the mine; and prices and terms obtained at the offices of the company, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London. JEHU HITCHINS, Sec.

June 29, 1866.

TO IRON AND STEEL MASTERS.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD IRON and SILVER-LEAD MINES and WORKS in CENTRAL SWEDEN, within easy and constant communication with Hull and London, by rail and steamers. The mines have recently been surveyed by an English civil engineer. The surface land comprises upwards of 22,000 acres of forest and 4000 acres of arable and pasture. The works are in full and successful operation, and have produced, with the profits of the surface lands, upwards of £7000 a year for many years past, and with increased capital and improved machinery are capable of producing many times that revenue yearly. The iron mines are particularly suitable for the production of Bessemer steel, and the quantity of ore is reported to be practically inexhaustible.—For full particulars, application, personally or by letter, to be made to JOHN FINCH, Esq., solicitor, 22, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

CHEAP LAND FOR WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, on the River Dee, about TWENTY-NINE ACRES of FREEHOLD MARSH LAND, admirably suited for the erection of works or manufactories of any kind, having a frontage of about 700 yards to the river, within a few yards of an excellent turnpike-road, to which it has access, and another acre of land will afford the facility of a siding to the Chester and Holyhead Railway section of the London and North-Western Railway line, close to a station. It is contiguous to the coal-fields of Flintshire and Denbighshire, water may be obtained on the spot, and, in fact, it possesses every possible advantage for the purpose intended.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. ISHMAEL JONES, Trelawney-square, Flint.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the IRON ORE in and under an extensive tract of land situate in the parish of HENNOCK, near the town of CHUDLEIGH, in the county of DEVON, and adjoining the Teign Valley Railway, now in course of construction, the communication with which will be very easy, and by means of which the produce may be exported by sea as well as by land.

The above affords a most desirable opportunity for persons desirous of engaging in a mining adventure, and it is believed may be worked very profitably and advantageously, large deposits of spathic iron ore and peroxide of iron having been discovered, which have been analysed and reported on very favourably.

For particulars, apply to Capt. NICHOLLS, South Exmouth Mine, Hennock, who will point out the iron field; or to Messrs. KITSON, solicitors, Torquay.

TO BE LET, the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES now in working by the owners, viz.:—

The CLIFTON COLLIERY, situate in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, and extending under 500 statute acres or thereabouts, containing all the most valuable mines of the Lancashire coal field, for which there is a very great demand.

The KERSLEY COLLIERY, adjoining the foregoing, and containing mines of the same series, extending under 350 statute acres or thereabouts.

The DENTON COLLIERY, situate between the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport, in the centre of a large and increasing manufacturing district. This colliery is working the Thick Upper Mines of the Lancashire coal field, and also contains the Middle and Lower Seams, including the celebrated Black and Peacock Beds. The extent of this mineral property is 500 statute acres or thereabouts.

The whole of the valuable steam-engines and other plant at these collieries may be taken by the lessees at a valuation, or be included in the leases upon sufficient guarantees being given for their due preservation.

For particulars, and permission to view, apply to JNO. FLETCHER, Esq., Clifton House, near Manchester; and for terms, and to treat, apply to Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BIRCH, solicitors, Chester.

LEAD MINE, NEAR CARSPHAIRN, STEWARTRY of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO BE LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, the WOODHEAD LEAD MINE, on the CRAIGENGILLAN ESTATE, situated in the parish of Carsphairn and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This mine was opened by the late proprietor in 1838, and since then has yielded upwards of 6500 tons of lead of the finest quality. The plant, machinery, &c., can be had at a valuation.

Mr. CHARLES WILSON, manager at the mines, will show the underground workings, as also the plans and sections; and for further particulars application may be made to ALEXANDER SMITH, Esq., W.S., 18, York-place, Edinburgh or to Mr. KENNEDY SMITH, Berbeth Mains, Dalmellington, Ayrshire.

Berbeth, June 26, 1866.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE.—TWO 20-horse, by ROBEY, of Lincoln; TWO 10-horse, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., and a 7-horse; also a 10-horse RETURN FLUE ENGINE; and also FOUR OTHER ENGINES, out of repair, which will be disposed of at a moderate price.—For particulars, apply to MEAD and Co., No. 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE:—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS; 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14 ton fly-wheel, with 9 ton BOILER; 18-inch CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, whim cage, and 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22A, Austinfriars, London.

Now ready, price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.,

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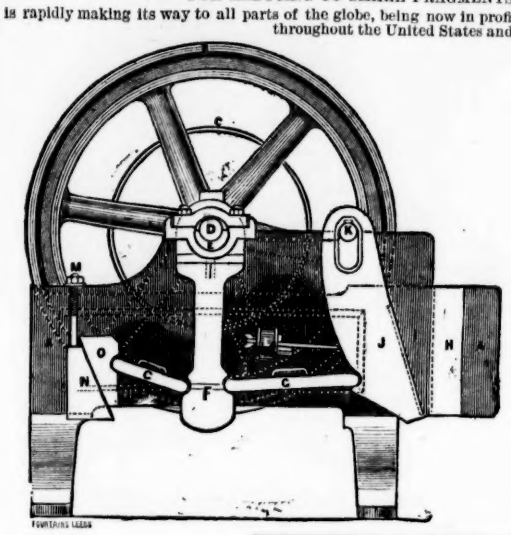

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EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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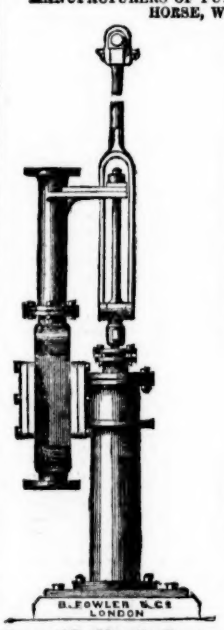

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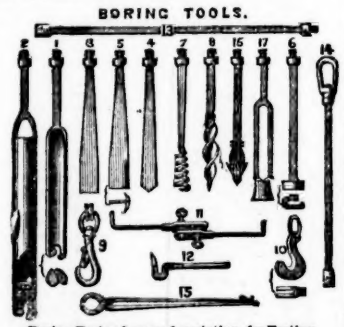
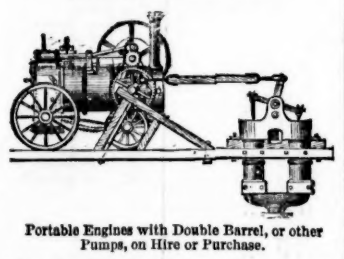


Boring Tools of every description, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.



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DR. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.A.S., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, Incapacity for Exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for two stamps by DR. WATSON, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London. Consultations daily from Eleven till Three, and Six till Eight.

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0	—	270 300	488 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Slate Company	8 0 0	—		9 per cent.		Mar. 1866
1000	Bronfloyd, l, Cardigan*	12 0 0	—		8 1 0	0 6 0	May, 1866
916	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7	16	14 16	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Erfin, l, Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—		20 18 0	1 0 0	July, 1866
128	Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—		352 10 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
280	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham	300 0 0	—		162 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1866
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock†	1 0 0	—	420 440	1030 0 0	6 0 0	July, 1866
358	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	128 17 6	—		813 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	2 14 6	7½	6¾ 7¼	14 5 6	0 2 6	July, 1866
300	East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—		113 10 0	2 0 0	May, 1866
128	East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		379 10 0	5 0 0	July, 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c, t, Gwinear	2 15 0	—		0 10 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	3 9 0	7	5 6	2 7 6	0 7 6	May, 1866
2800	Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—		68 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
5000	Frank Mills, l, Christow	3 18 6	3¼		3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	20	19½ 20½	4 15 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston†	40 0 0	20	18½ 19½	10 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
1024	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard†	8 10 0	35	30 32	37 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1866
6000	Hingston Down, c†	5 10 6	3½		0 10 0	0 5 0	April, 1866
400	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—		470 0 0	3 0 0	May, 1866
9000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon	4 10 6	3¾		3 7 0	0 2 0	July, 1866
3000	Minera Boundary, l, Wrexham*	1 0 0	—		0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. l, Wrexham*	25 0 0	—		198 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
40000	Mwyndy Iron Ore*†	3 0 0	—		0 6 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
600	Pant-y-Glien, sl.*	20 0 0	—		10 per cent.		May, 1866
200	Parys Mines, c, Anglesey*	50 0 0	—		157 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
1120	Providence, t, Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	24	20 23	80 17 6	0 10 0	May, 1866
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	1 5 0	350		524 10 0	7 0 0	May, 1866
6000	South Darren, l*	3 6 6	—		0 5 6	0 2 6	June, 1866
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	11		18 1 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
3000	W. Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe†	—	70	65 70	11 7 6	1 15 0	May, 1866
400	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne†	47 10 0	115	100 110	456 4 0	3 0 0	June, 1866
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan†	5 2 6	75		620 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c, Devon	20 0 0	—		300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	—		2 19 0	0 1 6	May, 1866
2000	Wheal Rose, c, Scorrier	—			1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	58 10 0	150	140 150	226 15 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s-l, Liskeard†	5 17 0	13	11 13	54 0 6	0 5 0	June, 1866

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1055	Craddock Moor, c, St. Cleer	10 11 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn, l, Mold*	9 0 0	—		3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c, Gwen...	30 10 0	6½	5½ 6	35 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
6000	East Carn Brea, c, Redruth	3 15 0	¾	¾ ⅞	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl.	7 0 0	17	17¼	19 18 11	0 16 1	July, 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. t	1 6 6	—		0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan†	1 10 0	—		26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
1024	Wheal Exmouth, l, Christow	—	—		—	0 2 6	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniot†	8 0 0	4	3 4	59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
7000	Wicklow, c, Wicklow*	2 10 0	22½	22½	15 11 0	0 11 0	Nov. 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining*†	7 0 0	9½	8¾ 9¼	2 12 6	0 10 0	April, 1866
21500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	—		—	—	
15000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	—		1 3 4	0 3 0	Feb. 1866
10000	Gonnessa, l.* [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £2 pd.]	—	—		7½ per cent. per annum.		
5000	Linares, t, Spain*†	3 0 0	2	1½ 2	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
59275	New Wildberg, l	2 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
10000	Panulcillo, c*†	3 0 0	—	2½ 2¾	10 per cent.		Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud, s-l, France†	20 0 0	8		2 19 8	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
97500	Port Phillip, g, Clunes†	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	0 14 6	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.†	1 0 0	—		0 0 3	0 0 3	Jan. 1866
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†	15 0 0	49	47 49	68 15 0	4 0 0	June, 1866
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]				0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0	—		0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen United, c*	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra, c, South Australia	5 0 0	—		325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c, Cuba†	40 0 0	12	9 11	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili†	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil*†	0 14 0	1	14s. 19s.	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian, c	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	21	19 21	21 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia†	1 0 0	—	⅜ ⅝	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal)†	2 10 0	—		1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
103815	Mariquita and New Granada†	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
43174	United Mexican, s, Mexico	28 5 0	2	1¼ 1¾	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver, cl*†	5 0 0	4		0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
45000	Yudanamutana, c, S. A.*†	3 0 0	¾	½ ¾	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1¾	Fully pd.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g*†	0 8 0	⅛	¾	Dec. 1863
25000	Capula, s, Mexico*†	1 8 0	—		Feb. 1864
30000	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*†	2 0 0	3¼	1½ 1¾	April, 1866
10000	Copiapo Smelting, Chili*	10 0 0	—		April, 1866
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd., 150 £70 pd.]				Nov. 1866
50000	East del Rey, g, Brazil*†	2 15 0	—		June, 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	4 10 0	—		Jan. 1866
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
40000	Fortune, c, West Australia*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	1 5 0	¾	10s. 12s.	Jan. 1863
80000	Great Northern, c, South Australia*†	1 11 0	—		June, 1862
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron* [6000 £5 pd., 3000 £3 pd.]	—	—		Aug. 1865
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold*	1 15 0	—		Sept. 1865
15000	Otea, c, New Zealand* [5000 fully paid]	1 10 0	—		April, 1866
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico*	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral*†	100 0 0	—		Stock.
30000	Pestarena, g*†	1 10 0	—	1	July, 1866
23000	Quebrada, c, Venezuela*†	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, l [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—		May, 1866
50000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*	0 7 6	—		April, 1864
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s, Mexico*	8 0 0	—		Jan. 1866
10000	San Roque, l, Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Val Antigoria, g*†	0 15 0	¾	¼ ¾	July, 1866
6000	Val Sassam, s, c, l*†	5 10 0	—		April, 1866
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company*	20 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Vallanzasca, g, Italy*†	0 15 0	—	20s.	July, 1866
45000	Victor Emanuel, c, Italy*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, g, [10000 £5 pd., 10000 £4 pd.]	—	1	1¼ 1⅜	
80000	Worthing, c, South Australia*†	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ¼	Fully pd.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
40000	Alliance*†	25 0 0	22½	21 23
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance†	5 0 0	5	4 5
30000	Australasia†	40 0 0	68	66 68
10000	Bank of Egypt†	25 0 0	32	31 33
25000	Bank of Otago*†	10 0 0	6	4 6
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia†	25 0 0	40	38 41
50000	Bank of New Zealand†	10 0 0	18	17 19
10000	Bank of Queensland*†	25 0 0	—	8 12
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese*†	10 0 0	9	8 9
8915	Canada Company†	32 10 0	80	77 80
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment*†	2 10 0	—	
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China†	20 0 0	18	16 18
30000	Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China†	25 0 0	38	35 37
50000	City†	10 0 0	19	16 18
20000	Colonial†	25 0 0	41	39 41
40000	Company of African Merchants.*†	3 0 0	3	2½ 3
150000	Consolidated Bank*†	4 0 0	5½	5 5½
200000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*†	7 0 0	8	3¾ 4
10000	Discount Corporation*†	20 0 0	9	6 8
20000	East London*†	5 0 0	3½	2¼ 3½
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.†	20 0 0	19½	19 20
20000	English and Swedish*†	20 0 0	14	12 14
250000	General Credit and Finance of London*†	6 0 0	4⅛	4¼ ¾
20000	Imperial Bank*†	20 0 0	28	26 28
150000	International Financial Society*†	5 0 0	3½	3¼ 3¾
300000	International Land Credit*†	6 0 0	3½	2½ 3½
4000	London African Trading*†	10 0 0	5	5 7
50000	London Chartd. Bank of Australia†	20 0 0	22½	22 23
37500	London and County†	20 0 0	67	65 67
40000	London Financial Association*†	25 0 0	14	13 15
72000	London Joint-Stock†	15 0 0	46	44 66
5000	London Mercantile Discount*†	10 0 0	—	
10000	London and South-Western*†	20 0 0	18	16 18
50000	London and Westminster†	20 0 0	97	96 98
50000	Mercantile and Exchange*†	11 10 0	—	
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial*†	20 0 0	—	
30000	Mineral Rights Association*	1 0 0	1⅛	¾ 1
20000	National of Australia†	4 0 0	6½	5½ 6½
20000	National of Liverpool*†	10 0 0	14	13 14
40000	National†	30 0 0	70	68 70
37500	New South Wales†	20 0 0	43	42 44
12500	Ottoman Company*†	2 0 0	2	1 2
40000	Union of Australia*†	25 0 0	49	48 50
80000	Union of London†	15 0 0	44	44 46

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
1200	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—		
3000	Bedford Unit., c, Tavistk.*	2 6 8	—		
3200	Bedol Aur, l, Holywell	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1866
500	Billins, l, Flint	30 0 0	—		Fully pd.
1000	Blaendyffryn, s-l*	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1866
6000	Bolingey Hill Consols, c	0 5 0	—		July, 1865
1248	Boscaswell, t, c, St. Just	6 15 0	—		
240	Boscean, t, St. Just	20 10 0	—		
5000	Bottle Hill, t, Plympton	1 14 6	—		June, 1866
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron*	6 7 6	—		
200	Brynford Hall, l, Flint	28 0 0	—		Jan. 1866
5000	Bryn Gwiog, l, Flint	9 0 0	—		June, 1864
30000	Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumber.*	1 2 6	1⅜	1⅛ 1¼	July, 1866
1000	Camborne Consols, c	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran.	11 8 10	1⅝	1 1¼	July, 1866
8000	Cape Cornwall, c, St. Just*	2 5 0	—		Jan. 1866
2000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons.*	0 12 0	—		April, 1865
914	Caradon Cons., c, St. Cleer	30 3 6	—		Nov. 1865
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	21 0 0	—		
6000	Carn Camborne, c, Cambn.	2 0 0	—	12s. 15s.	July, 1866
4005	Cardigan Cons.* [1000 £5 pd., 3005 £4 5s. pd.]				April, 1866
600	Cardiganshire, l*	10 0 0	—		Mar. 1866
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1⅜ pd.]			19s.	Mar. 1865
6400	Cashwell, l, Cumberland*	2 10 0	2	1⅛ 2	Jan. 1865
66000	Castell Carn Dochan, g*	0 8 6	—		
2500	Cefn Cilcen, l, Flint*	2 15 0	—		April, 1866
2500	Central Minera, l*	3 7 6	—		April, 1866
16000	Central Snailbeach l	1 0 0	—		Fully pd,
3000	Chiverton, l, Perranzabu.	8 7 6	6¾	6 6⅛	May, 1866
3000	Chiverton Moor, l, Perranz.	4 16 0	5⅝	5⅛ 5⅜	May, 1866
4000	Clara Unit., l, Ponterwyd*	2 10 0	—		July, 1865
3000	Clowance Wood, c*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
16000	Coolartra & Bond* [5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]				Feb. 1865
256	Condurrow, c, t, Camborne	76 10 0	—		
5000	Connorree, c, sul, Wicklow*	1 0 0	—	18s.	Fully pd.
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan.	19 8 9	2½	2	
1024	Copper Hill, c, Redruth	12 10 0	—		June, 1866
861	Crane, c, Camborne	31 4 6	—		Mar. 1866
3000	Crenver & Wh. Abraham*.	4 0 0	—		Mar. 1866
12000	Crelake, c, Tavistock	3 1 0	—		Aug. 1865
2500	Crowan Consols, c, Crowan	5 11 0	—		Dec. 1865
1428	Crowlwm, l, Llanidloes	1 13 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Cuddra, t, St. Austell	4 18 6	—		June, 1866
35000	Dale, l, North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
1000	Darren, l, Cardigan*	9 4 0	—		April, 1866
4076	Devon and Cornwall, c	6 6 3	—		
5000	Devon Great Maria*	7 0 0	—		May, 1866
1024	Devon Wheal Lopes, c*	17 0 0	—		July, 1866
12800	Drake Walls, t, Calstock	2 1 0	—		
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval	48 14 6	—		Sept. 1865
20000	Dolfrwynog, g*	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
3000	Dyfngwm, l, Wales	12 6 0	—		
1000	Eaglebrook, l*	17 19 0	—		Feb. 1865
512	East Basset, c, Redruth†	29 10 0	12	15 20	
1000	East Basset and Grylls, t	3 5 0	—		July, 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill, t, Plympton	0 6 6	½	⅜ ⅝	Oct. 1865
2000	East Buller, c, Gwennap	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
2000	East Chiverton, l, Perranz.	2 8 6	2¼	2¼ 2½	May, 1866
2048	E. Falmouth, s-l, Kenwyn.	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville, c, Camborne	3 1 0	2⅞		May, 1866
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c.	8 16 6	—		May, 1866
6145	East Jane, s-l, Cardinham.	2 17 6	—		April, 1865
6000	East Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	2 10 0	—		Dec. 1865
3986	E. Providence, t, Uny Lel.	4 15 3	—		May, 1866
5000	E. Tresavean, c, Gwennap.	0 10 0	—		May, 1865
6000	East Snaefell, l, I. of Man*	2 0 0	—		Dec. 1864
5610	East Seton, c, Camborne	0 11 0	—		Oct. 1865
6000	East St. Just, t*	3 0 0	—		Jan. 1866
256	East Tolgus, c, Redruth	96 0 0	—		April, 1866
1190	E. Wh. Agar, c, St. Cleer	12 17 0	—		Jan. 1865
2048	East Wheal Grylls, t, c	3 2 6	—		Oct. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock†	11 6 0	3¼	2¾ 3	April, 1866
15000	Ellen Unit., c, z, St. Agnes*	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1866
6144	Esther Und., t, Cardinham	0 6 3	—		July, 1865
6000	Fortescue Consols	0 12 6	—		
940	Fowey Con., c, Tywardreath	5 1 6	—		June, 1866
6000	Furze Hill Wood Con. Buckl.	1 16 0	—		Feb. 1866
10000	Fursdon, c* [5000 £1 10s.]	—	—		Mar. 1865
1026	Garden, t, Morvah	5 12 9	1½		Mar. 1866
4096	Garlidna Unit., t, Wendron	5 7 7	—		Feb. 1866
4000	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 5 6	—		Feb. 1866
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c	4 0 0	—		
5000	Glan Alun, l, Mold*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons., c*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
6000	Godolphin Hill, Breage*	1 3 0	—		Dec. 1865
2000	Golch Hill, l, Flintshire	1 13 5	—		Sept. 1865
6144	Gonamena, c, St. Cleer	5 4 0	—		April, 1866
6000	Gothic, s-l, Cardigan*	2 10 0	3⅛	3⅛	Fully pd.
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn†	69 0 0	5		July, 1866
4096	Great Caradon, c, St. Ives.	3 6 0	½	½	April, 1866
10000	Great Devon and Bedford.	2 10 0	—		Mar. 1866
3000	Gt. East Lovell, t, Helston	1 15 0	—		May, 1866
5000	Great Mona, l, Isle of Man*	2 10 0	—		Jan. 1866
5000	Great North Downs, c	5 8 0	—		June, 1866
40000	Gt. Northern of Ireland*	0 10 0	—		
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (Isle of Man)*	0 10 0	2	1¾ 1⅞	Feb. 1865
6000	Great Retallack, s-l, b	1 17 0	—		April, 1866
6000	Great South Chiverton, s-l.	1 7 6	—		April, 1866
6000	Gt. So. Tolgus, c, Redruth.	0 14 6	½	¼ ½	
3000	Great West Chiverton, l	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3313	Great Wheal Baddern, t	7 17 6	—		June, 1863
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy, c, t, Kenwyn	16 19 6	—		July, 1866
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune, t, Breage	26 2 0	2¼	1¾ 2	June, 1866
10000	Great Wh. Metal, Breage*.	2 0 0	—		May, 1865
119	Great Work, t, Germoe	100 0 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley, l*	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c.	4 3 0	—		
6068	Gwydyr Pk. Con., Llanrwst	1 11 6	—		Feb. 1866
6000	Hallenbeagle, c, Kenwyn	2 2 6	—		April, 1866
6400	Harwood, l, Durham*	0 6 0	—	¾ 1	Sept. 1864
5000	Havan, l, Cardigan*	4 15 0	—		Mar. 1866
7219	Hawkmoor, t, c, Calstock	3 11 6	1¾		Jan. 1866
5000	Hendre, l, Flint*	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
6000	Illogan, t, c	0 19 6	—		June, 1866
6000	Lady Bertha, c, Tavistock†	3 16 0	½		April, 1866
3000	Leawood, c, l, Lydford	3 3 6	—		June, 1866
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, t, c	19 13 4	—		Mar. 1866
963	Lelant Cons. t, Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
160	Levant, c, t, St. Just	10 8 1	—		June, 1866
2000	Long Rake, l, Flint	6 15 0	—		Jan. 1866
2000	Lower Park, l, Denbigh*	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
3600	Maes-y-Safn, l*	20 0 0	—		
6000	Maudlin, c, Lostwithiel	4 7 0	—		May, 1865
5000	Merllyn, l, Flint	3 15 6	—		Jan. 1866
3000	Minera Western Boundry*	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
4975	Molland, c, South Moulton	3 13 0	—		Aug. 1865
640	Mount Pleasant, l, Mold	4 0 0	—		
1024	Nangiles, t, c, Kea	25 0 0	—		May, 1866
4000	Nanteos, l, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
512	Nant Minera, l*	6 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
250	Nanty Mines, l, Montgom.	20 0 0	—		
6000	New Clifford, c, Gwennap*	2 0 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼	Mar. 1866
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12000 12s. pd.]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill, l, St. Stephen	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1866
6000	New East Birch Tor, t	1 2 6	—		June, 1865
6514	New E. Russell, c, Tavistk.	0 9 6	—		Nov. 1865
6400	Nether Hearth, l, Dufton	1 1 0	—		May, 1865
400	New Hendra, t, c, Breage	14 11 0	—		Mar. 1866
6400	New Pembroke, t, c	0 17 6	—		Mar. 1866
5755	New Treleigh, c, Redruth	4 8 0	—		May, 1866
960	New Trevenen, t, Wendron	8 14 0	—		May, 1866
470	Newtonards Min. Co. Down	50 0 0	—		
4096	New Wheal Lovell, t	1 5 0	—		May, 1866
15000	New Wheal Martha, c*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
400	New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn.	51 15 0	32	25 30	May, 1866
6000	North Chiverton, l	2 6 0	—		June, 1866
6000	North Devon, s-l*	0 14 0	—		Jan. 1866
5000	No. Dolcoath, c, Camborne.	3 17 6	—		April, 1866
6000	North Downs, c, Redruth	4 6 4	—		April, 1866
1361	No. Grambler, c, Redruth	6 9 5	—		June, 1866
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				July, 1865
6000	North Jane, t, s-l, Kenwyn.	2 18 6	¾		May, 1866
6000	North Kit Hill, t, c*	1 0 0	—		
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 3 0	—		Sept. 1865
20000	Nth. Minera, l, Wrexham*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
4000	N. Phœnix, c, Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—		May, 1864
6400	North Pool, c, Illogan	4 8 6	—		June, 1866
700	No. Roskear, c, Camborne.	46 5 0	4	2½ 3¼	July, 1866
2000	No. Shepherds, l, Newlyn	6 0 0	—	1½ 2	July, 1866
5936	No. Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1 9 0	2¼	2 2¼	
6000	North Wheal Basset, c, t†	5 0 0	—		April, 1866
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c†	3 2 10	—		Mar. 1866
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Smp. Spiney	4 6 5	—		Feb. 1866
12288	Okel Tor, c, Calstock	2 3 10	—		Oct. 1865
8000	Old Gunnislake, c, Calstock	1 12 6	—		May, 1866

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
5000	Orsedd, l, Flintshire	0 0 8	—		
6400	Par Consols, c, St. Blazey†	1 17 0	—		Mar. 1866
6000	Par and St. Blazey Cons. t, c	1 16 0	—		Nov. 1866
8465	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	5 4 6	—		May, 1866
5000	Pendeen Consols, c, St. Just	5 7 0	—		May, 1866
4000	Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c	2 10 0	—		July, 1866
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—		May, 1866
15000	Penhale and Lomax, s-l	1 5 0	1½	1¼ 1½	May, 1866
512	Penhallow Moor, s-l	9 10 0	—		Sept. 1865
6000	Penralt, s-l, Merioneth*	2 7 0	—		Feb. 1865
200	Pentre Lygan, l*	22 10 0	—		May, 1855
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		
512	Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		
10000	Prince Arthur Consols, l*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
12800	Prince of Wales, t, Calstock	0 9 0	18s.	18s. 19s.	May, 1866
6000	Prosper Un., t, c, St. Hilary	8 14 0	—		July, 1866
12000	Redmoor, c, t, Callington	1 9 6	—		Feb. 1866
6000	Roaring Water*	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
6000	Reinnie Laxey, l, I. of Man*	4 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
5000	Rhafna, l, Carnarvon*	0 11 0	—		Dec. 1864
2000	Rosecliff and Tolcarne*	5 0 0	—		
3973	Rosewarne Consols, c	5 2 6	—		Feb. 1866
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom	3 8 6	—		
3848	Rosewarne United, c, t	3 16 11	¾		Jan. 1865
558	Roskearnowth, c, Camb.	4 5 0	—		July, 1866
20500	Snaefell, l, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal, t	4 2 6	—		Mar. 1866
12000	Sortridge Cons., c, Tavist.†	1 9 6	—		Dec. 1865
6000	S. Alfred Cons., c, Phillack	1 0 0	—		June, 1865
512	South Basset, c, Gwennap.	22 0 8	—		Feb. 1866
100	South Bryn Gwiog, l	7 0 0	—		July, 1865
1024	South Callington, s-l	5 12 6	1½		July, 1865
6000	South Carn Brea, c, Illogan	8 10 6	—		Jan. 1866
2000	South Cornwall, t*	10 0 0	16		Feb. 1866
6138	So. Condurrow, t, c, Camb.	3 11 0	1⅛	¾ 1	May, 1866
2283	South Crenver, c, Crowan	12 9 0	—		Oct. 1865
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarth. Con.	2 14 6	—		April, 1865
5000	So. Exmouth, l, Christow	2 17 0	—		Feb. 1866
5000	So. Foxdale, l, I. of Man*	3 10 0	—		Mar. 1865
1024	So. Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard	9 10 0	—		April, 1866
2000	South Lovell, t, Wendron	2 10 0	—		Mar. 1866
4000	South Minera, l, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—		Dec. 1865
96	South Pant-y-Gof, l	27 0 0	—		May, 1864
30210	South of Scotland*	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1866
937	So. Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan.	24 10 10	14	12 14	Feb. 1865
496	So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog.†	18 18 9	20	19 21	
6000	South Wheal Grenville, t, c	0 15 6	—		June, 1866
400	So. Wh. Seton, c, Camborne	72 13 0	—		July, 1866
512	South Tolgus, c, Redruth	9 10 0	—		
3000	South Trevenna, t, c*	2 0 0	—		Dec. 1865
794	Spearne Cons., t, St. Just	6 19 6	—		June, 1866
280	Spearne Moor, t, St. Just	5 2 0	—		May, 1866
4000	St. Day Unit., t, Redruth	14 10 0	—		May, 1866
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives.	9 15 0	5½		
760	St. Ives Wheal Allen, t	17 12 0	—		May, 1866
8000	St. Just United, t*	2 10 0	—		Fully pd.
9000	St. Just Cons. t [6000 £1 pd., 3000 5s. pd.]				Oct. 1864
7000	Stiperstones, l, Salop*	4 0 0	—		May, 1866
920	Stray Park, c, t, Camborne†	38 18 0	2¾	2 2½	April, 1866
5000	Swincombe Vale, t*	0 12 6	—		May, 1865
3500	Tin Hill, t, St. Austell	1 8 0	—		Jan. 1866
6000	Tolcarne, c, Camborne	2 14 0	—		Nov. 1865
6000	Tolvadden, c, Marazion	1 10 0	—		Jan. 1866
572	Trelyon Consols, t, St. Ives.	15 10 0	—		
1007	Trencrom, t, Uny Lelant	13 16 8	—		April, 1866
501	Tresavean and Trethurrup	15 10 0	—		Nov. 1865
4440	Trevenen & Tremenheere	7 11 0	—		June, 1865
4096	Treweatha, s-l, Menheniot.	6 17 0	—		Jan. 1866
1943	Treworlis, t, Wendron	9 2 10	—		Jan. 1866
6400	Troedyrhiw, l*	0 4 6	—		Mar. 1866
1000	Trumpet Cons., t, Helston.	11 10 0	—		
6400	Tyne Head, t, c*	0 17 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	Vale of Towy, l, Carmarth.	0 17 6	—		Aug. 1865
4200	Vigra and Clogau, c, Dolg.*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
1028	Wendron Con, t, Wendron	25 3 10	—		May, 1866
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	West Beam, t*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
1024	West Caradon, c†	13 0 0	—		April, 1866
40000	West Clogau, g, Merioneth.	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
1000	West Cwm Erfin, l*	5 0 0	—		Nov. 1865
4560	W. Conduurrow, t, c, Cam.	12 5 6	—		May, 1866
256	West Damsel, c, Gwennap.	38 10 0	—		
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lam.	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1866
1000	West Nanty, l*	10 0 0	—		Jan. 1866
1000	West Rose Down, c, Linkin.	16 0 0	—		July, 1866
256	W. Sharp Tor, c, Rillaton	185 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
1056	West Stray Park, c, Camb.	11 2 6	—		June, 1865
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	49 0 0	—		Mar. 1866
512	W. Wh. Frances, t, Illogan	103 5 0	—		May, 1866
5000	W. Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes.	2 12 6	1⅛	1 1¼	Nov. 1865
10000	W. Wh. Martha, c, s, Stoke.*	1 5 6	—		July, 1864
1360	W. Wh. Prosper, t, Lanivet	5 18 0	—		Oct. 1863
4096	W. Wheal Vor, t, Helston.	1 15 0	—		Mar. 1866
8000	Wharfedale Mining Co.*	0 5 0	—		
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	6 3 0	—		Nov. 1865
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls, t	7 0 0	—		
512	Wheal Buller, Redruth†	19 10 0	12	9 11	May, 1866
1000	Wheal Curtis, c, Crowan	15 18 4	—		May, 1866
6000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 2 0	12s.		May, 1866
6144	Wh. Damsel, c, t, Gwennap	2 15 0	—		July, 1863
4096	Wh. Edward, c, Calstock	9 1 6	—		Dec. 1865
849	Wheal Emily Henrietta, c.	15 10 0	—		April, 1866
4000	Wh. Emma, c, Buckfastlei.	3 19 0	—		July, 1865
6000	Wheal Grenville, c, Camb.†	9 3 6	2¼		June, 1866
1024	Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthn.	9 11 0	—		April, 1866
4860	Wheal Hartley, c, Gwinear	2 10 1	—		May, 1866
6000	Wheal Ida, s-l, St. Ive	0 18 0	—		May, 1866
1024	Wh. Kitty, t, Uny Lelant†.	3 10 6	—		
512	Wheal Jane, s-l, Kea	8 10 0	—		
896	Wh. Margaret, t, Uny Lel.	13 17 6	—		
728	Wheal Margery, t, c	22 14 10	—		June, 1866
100	Wheal Mary, t, Lelant	36 2 6	—		
6000	Wheal Mary Florence, c*	1 10 0	—		May, 1866
1000	Wh. MaryHutchins, Plymp.	1 2 6	—		Sept. 1865
6000	Wh. Norris, t, c, St. Cleer	4 6 1	—		Sept. 1865
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—		
1024	Wh. Par, t, St. Blazey	8 8 0	—		Jan. 1866
1024	Wheal Polmear, c	7 13 9	—		Aug. 1865
240	Wh. Reeth, t, Uny Lelant.	116 10 0	—		Mar. 1866
1500	Wheal Sarah, t, Lanivet	0 13 8	—		June, 1864
6000	Wheal Sparnon, c, Redruth	1 18 0	—		May, 1866
1920	Wh. Trannack, c, Sithney.	1 12 3	—		April, 1865
1200	Wheal Trevenna, t, c*	7 0 0	—		Mar. 1866
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	10 10 0	—		June, 1866
4450	Wheal Vlow, t, Perranzab.	1 7 0	—		Feb. 1865
6000	Wheal Union, c, Redruth	5 1 11	—		June, 1866

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Companies.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
60000	Anglo-American Telegr.*†	10 0 0	9	9 10	
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint†	10 0 0	17	15 17	
20000	Atlantic Telegraph*†	5 0 0	3⅜	3¼ 3½	
20000	Australian Agricultural†	20 10 0	19	17 20	
25000	Bolckow, Vaughan*†	17 10 0	23⅛	20½ 22½	
6000	British American Land†	44 0 0	25	20 25	
5348	Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg.*†	100 0 0	83	78 83	
27000	ChinaStm.-ship&Lab.Coal†	9 0 0	3	1 2	
20000	City London Real Prop.*†	5 0 0	2¾	1¼ 2¾	
20000	City Offices*†	12 10 0	2½	1½ 2½	
50000	Commercial Uni. (Insu.)†	5 0 0	6¾	6¼ 6¾	
20000	Consolidated Discount*†	12 10 0	3½	1½ 2½	
42000	Copper Miners of Eng.† [2000 £25 pd., 40000 £100 pd.]				
10000	Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*†	10 0 0	8	5 7	
20000	E. Indian Land, Credit*†	10 0 0	4	2 4	
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co.*†	20 0 0	14	13 14	
100000	Egyptian Com. & Tradg.*†	9 0 0	3⅜	3½ 4	
879975	Electric Telegraph†	100 0 0	135	132 137	
20000	English and For. Credit*†	7 10 0	3⅛	2⅛ 3⅛	
10000	Eng. & Scottish Marine*†	5 0 0	3	2 3	
25000	Fairbairn Engineering*†	5 0 0	5½	4½ 5½	
30000	Fore-street Warehouse*†	10 0 0	11¼	10¾ 11¼	
5000	Freehold Ld. & Brickm.*	4 0 0	—		May, 1866
20000	General Stm. Navigation†	14 0 0	28	26 28	
4000	Hollybush Col. and Coke*	5 0 0	—		May, 1866
20000	Home and Colon. Assur.*†	5 0 0	2¾		
100000	Hudson's Bay†	20 0 0	16⅛	15⅞ 16⅛	
20000	Humber Ironworks*†	20 0 0	—		
80000	Im. Land Co. Mersailles*†	7 10 0	1	1⅛	
100000	Imperial Mercan. Credit*†	7 10 0	2		
80000	Joint-Stock Discount*†	10 0 0	—		
20000	London and Caledonian*†	5 0 0	4	2 4	
12000	London Dist. Telegraph*†	5 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	
148525	London Gen. Omnibus*†	4 0 0	3¾	3⅜ 3⅞	
5000	London and Glas. Engl.*†	15 0 0	9	6 8	
64500	London & Prov. Marine*†	2 0 0	2	2 2⅛	
40000	Millwall Ironworks*†	5 0 0	—		
15000	Royal Mail Steam*†	60 0 0	104	107 112	

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl., slate; s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.

*** Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon those who have the power to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet with ready attention.

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